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U.S., NATO ARMS POLICY GUIDED BY 'POWER TACTICS'

LD071007 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

Soothing statements about the possibility of resuming a dialogue with the Soviet Union are coming out of Washington. President Ronald Reagan, in an interview with a group of WALL STREET JOURNAL correspondents over the week-end, claimed once again that he seeks a resumption of talks with the Soviet Union. In turn, Vice-President George Bush was quoted by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday as stressing the U.S. Administration's deep adherence to arms control negotiations.

Such declarations, having nothing to do with reality, are intended to delude public opinion both in the United States and in other NATO countries. No serious response came as yet from the White House to the Soviet Union's readiness to conduct such talks and act in the interests of remedying the international situation and improving Soviet-American relations.

The Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, in his replies to the newspaper PRAVDA's questions, recalled a broad range of concrete proposals and initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and directed at consolidating peace and international security. The replies define also practical steps by which the United States and NATO could respond to the Soviet Union's goodwill.

In order to achieve an accord on the elimination of nuclear armaments in Europe and resolve this problem on a constructive, mutually acceptable basis, it is necessary that the United States and NATO display readiness to restore the situation that existed before the started deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. But Washington is not considering this option, regarding the missile deployment as irreversible.

Facts show that the White House is not prepared to follow the USSR's example and renounce first use of nuclear weapons either.

On the contrary, Washington builds its strategy on the possible use of a first nuclear strike. It does not wish to freeze nuclear potentials as the first steps towards creating real conditions for a subsequent limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments. Washington avoids talks with the Soviet Union on the prevention of the militarization of outer space although a solution of this problem brooks no delay. The United States and its NATO allies have actually shelved the Warsaw Treaty countries' proposal for non-use of military force against each other.

The Soviet Union is prepared to hear and consider the West's constructive proposals on the basis of the observance of the principle of equality and equal security. No such proposals are forthcoming either from Washington or the NATO Headquarters. On the contrary, they are guided by "power tactics" although the Soviet Union clearly and unequivocally warned that this is a futile undertaking.

LACK OF U.S. REPLY TO ANDROPOV PROPOSALS NOTED

LD060133 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] More than 10 days have passed since the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, made a number of concrete proposals to promote peace. The proposals were outlined in an interview with the newspaper PRAVDA and were addressed mainly to the U.S. Administration. But President Reagan has as yet given no reply, though lately he has often paid lip service to peace. Our commentary is by Aleksey Vasilyev.

The Soviet Union shares the alarm of millions of people in Europe and elsewhere over the increased threat of nuclear war resulting from the actions of the Reagan administration. The appearance of American nuclear missiles in Europe has increased the political tension as well as the military, and forced the Soviet Union to take countermeasures. Relations at government levels have become more strained.

The Soviet leader, in his interview with PRAVDA, called attention to the graphic change in the world situation brought about by the deployment of American first-strike missiles. At the same time, he stressed the need to continue the dialogue and reaffirmed that if the United States was prepared to return to the situation that existed before the deployment of its missiles in Europe the delegations could return to the negotiating table and could discuss other international problems as well. Yuriy Andropov believes it essential for the United States to follow the example of the Soviet Union and pledge not to initiate the use of nuclear weapons. If both nuclear powers abandon the strategy of first nuclear strike there will be no first, second, or subsequent nuclear strikes.

Another far-reaching proposal is the countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the countries of NATO to sign an agreement not to use force against each other, neither nuclear or conventional. Such an agreement would raise the level of confidence both in Europe and elsewhere.

The Soviet leader also called attention to the need for action at once to prevent the arms race from spreading to outer space. He urged the United States to enter into immediate talks on this matter. The proposal is very timely because the United States has already begun the testing of antisatellite weapons based on F-16 fighter planes. Yuriy Andropov restated the Soviet proposal that this country and the United States should freeze their nuclear stocks and act to slash strategic weapons

Not one of these proposals, however, has drawn a constructive reply from Washington. White House officials talk vaguely about the need to pinpoint the problems of mutual interest, but make no concrete suggestions that could promote a fruitful dialogue or confidence and understanding. More than that, administration actions pursue quite a different sense [as heard]. The administration has been pushing the development of new systems of nuclear weapons for the obvious purpose of gaining military superiority. The military budget for the next fiscal year, just submitted by President Reagan, is additional proof that the administration's dangerous militaristic policy remains unchanged. The budget is the biggest since World War II. Though Washington goes on talking about peace it shows no readiness to do anything practical to settle the pressing international problems.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ACHIEVEMENTS REVIEWED

LD060956 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The Committee on Disarmament, which has been in existence for already over 20 years, will open its deliberations on February 7 as a session of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament which will be the committee's new title.

Over the years the committee has proved that it may be considered as a viable mechanism for international negotiations on questions of arms limitations and disarmament. Such significant documents as the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in three media, the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the treaty banning emplacement of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction on seabed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof, the convention on banning the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction, and a number of others -- were elaborated with the committee's active participation.

Expansion of the committee's composition from 18 to 40 members was a recognition of its achievements.

Taking part in the Geneva forum at present are five nuclear powers, all the militarily important countries and, at the same time, and on a balanced basis, the three principal groups of countries -- the socialist, the capitalist, and the non-aligned. Besides the member-states, any state of the world can submit proposals and participate in their discussion at the conference.

The practical contribution of the Geneva forum could have been much bigger. For over many years it has had on its agenda such major issues as preventing nuclear war, banning all nuclear weapons tests, ending nuclear arms race, and disarmament, the provision of security safeguards for the non-nuclear states, the banning of chemical, neutron and radiological weapons, and others.

Achievement of agreement on these issues is prevented above all by the obstructionist position of the USA, which has heightened under the Reagan administration. In maintaining the illusion of negotiations in the Committee on Disarmament, as well as in other forums, the USA actually followed the course of escalating armaments and fuelling tensions in different parts of the world. It is highly indicative that at the recent session of the U.N. General Assembly the U.S. delegation supported only one out of the 17 major resolutions on nuclear disarmament.

At their conference in New Delhi last year, the heads of state and government of the non-aligned countries demanded that the talks be taken out of the deadlock. Expressing the opinion of the world community of nations, the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to activate its work and make maximum efforts to achieve without delay concrete results on the priority agenda items, reminded again of the task to work out a comprehensive programme for disarmament, and expressed the wish that a draft of this document be submitted to it in a few years.

New peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries met with broad approval from international public. Chief of these initiatives are -- commitment by nuclear states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, reciprocal commitment not to use military force against each other, a nuclear weapons freeze, and prevention of the arms race in space. At the same time the Soviet leaders reaffirmed their readiness to use any real chance for holding talks with a view to achieving practical agreements on nuclear arms limitation and reduction on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security.

It is now up to the USA and its NATO allies. They bear the responsibility for the the current serious deterioration of the international situation. So it is up to them to demonstrate, not in word, as is being done by Washington, but by practical deeds -- a serious intention to engage in talks.

CSSR'S STROUGAL STRESSES CEMA SIGNIFICANCE

LD061633 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Prague February 6 TASS -- Successes of fraternal countries in socialist construction convincingly prove the correctness and the well-founded character of the historical step -- the formation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, said member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal. The significance of CMEA is that it served and serves the creation of the economic mainstays of political and ideological unity of the socialist community as a whole.

The whole period of the existence of CMEA is characterised by the dynamic development of the productive forces which promoted a rise in the international prestige of CMEA, which is now the biggest and dynamically developing economic force in the world, journalists have been told by the head of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The CMEA member-countries account for about a third of the world industrial production. CMEA's industrial potential now exceeds more than 100 per cent the potential of the European Economic Community.

In the process of the CMEA's activities there developed a qualitatively new type of economic relations between states. In the practice of cooperation CMEA member-countries consolidated the principles of socialist economic integration, equality and mutual benefit. The role and the significance of the CMEA in the world economy will be steadily on the rise. A new powerful impetus to that will be given by the coming summit economic conference of the CMEA member-countries, stressed Lubomir Strougal.

Czechoslovakia's CMEA membership is not only the basis of confident economic development of the republic, it exerts to a considerable extent positive influence on the race of socialist construction in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Its cooperation with other CMEA member-countries is an inestimable, stable, firm source of development of the Czechoslovak economy. It makes it possible to efficiently participate in the international division of labour.

Czechoslovakia's development in all spheres is unthinkable without Czechoslovak-Soviet economic links and scientific-technical cooperation, said the chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. In 1982 the USSR accounted for 42 per cent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. The further deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union is the necessary condition for elaboration of a long-term programme of building a developed socialist society in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

ARMS STAND, U.S. ELECTION, EEC 'QUAGMIRE' VIEWED

PM061540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] Principled Line

The kaleidoscope of events in the life of our planet is multicolored and varied. Every day the mass media carry an endless stream of news from all corners of the earth. And worried people in every home, in every family, seek to single out the chief item for themselves and ask themselves the invariable question -- how will a particular event affect the dangerously exacerbated situation in the world, and to what extent will it "work" to reduce the threat of war, which has increased sharply through the fault of American imperialism?

In this connection the exceptional interest with which the world public greeted and is continuing to discuss Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to PRAVDA's questions is natural. In analyzing the wide range of international responses it is probably possible to single out the two most characteristic points.

First, the Soviet leader's statements have dispelled the cheery propaganda haze recently generated by official Washington. They have totally demolished the U.S. Administration's hypocritical assertions of its "love of peace" and its assertions that "nothing dangerous is happening" and that the world in which we live has supposedly become "more secure" with the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in West Europe. "President Reagan," the American communists' newspaper THE DAILY WORLD pointed out in this connection, for example, "gets away with verbal declarations of peace which serve as a smokescreen to cover up his aggressive actions."

Second, wide circles of the international public welcome and approve the package of large-scale measures put forward by our country and aimed at reaching practical accords in freezing, limiting, and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security and at improving the international situation as a whole. In this the peoples share the Soviet viewpoint that the dialogue must be conducted on equal terms and not from a position of strength, as Washington proposes. It must not be dialogue for dialogue's sake. It must be aimed at reaching specific accords. It is necessary to conduct it honestly, and not try to use it for purposes of short-term expediency.

"The USSR resolutely rejects the U.S. Administration's attempts to hold a dialogue from a position of strength, but it is prepared for businesslike talks," THE DAILY CALIFORNIAN states. "The USSR's stand is inspiring," Bundestag Deputy K. Voigt, an eminent figure in the Soviet Democratic Party of Germany, declared. The Soviet leader's replies, West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU points out for its part, attest to the USSR's principled foreign policy line.

Yu.V. Andropov's reply, published 1 February, to the UNESCO director general's letter was a further specific and weighty manifestation of this line aimed at developing international cooperation in every possible way and strengthening peace. It voices support for the activity of that authoritative international organization, whose aim, according to its charter, is to "further the cause of peace and security by promoting cooperation among countries through education, science, and culture..."

The intensification and development of this cooperation assumes special significance under conditions of growing tension. The reply expresses confidence that UNESCO can do a great deal in the cause of the struggle to ensure reliable peace.

The USSR's invariably constructive stand, enshrined in the reply, with regard to this organization, which has 161 member states, is particularly important now, in the opinion of many foreign observers, at a time when the United States has announced by way of blackmail its intention to withdraw from it.

The past week provided many other examples of our country's consistent pursuit of its policy of developing all-around international cooperation both within the framework of the socialist community and with states in the capitalist world. Precisely this is the direction taken by the results of the USSR party and government delegation's visit to Romania, which ended 1 February, the Soviet governmental delegation's trip to India, and the results of the Soviet-French meetings and talks recently held in Paris.

With Alarm Over the Future

So, last Sunday Ronald Reagan officially announced his intention to run again for a new 4-year term as U.S. President in the elections scheduled for November. This news, although not unexpected, has given rise to many commentaries, judgments, and thoughts both in the United States itself and in other countries. The chief purport of the majority of them is profound alarm over the future in connection with the antipopular and reactionary domestic policy being pursued by the present U.S. Administration and its policy of confrontation in international affairs -- a policy dangerous to the cause of peace. For, in announcing his decision, the head of this administration made it clear that, if reelected, he will not make any changes to the policies of his "government of millionaires."

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that broad U.S. political circles have united in condemning Reagan for "abusing his power and privileges," for "carrying out the instructions of big corporations," and for "serving the rich." As T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress, declared, the policy of escalating the arms race resulted in the failure of the arms control talks and demonstrated that the head of the White House is not interested in disarmament. And CBS TV states: More and more Americans are "convinced that Reagan's policy of building up the armed forces and arms in peacetime is resulting in an increased danger of war."

"The world," J. Jackson, an eminent figure of the U.S. Democratic Party, says, "is now in greater danger than it was 3 years ago, when Reagan came to power." "Under Reagan," THE WASHINGTON POST commentator Joseph Kraft believes, "it is impossible to imagine how the future of the United States will shape up. Our country is threatened with 4 more years of moving forward with blindfolded eyes."

These are some characteristic statements by Americans. But here are judgments passed in the last few days on this side of the ocean, in Europe. "Despite a certain improvement in the U.S. economic situation, many leading sectors of American industry are still on the verge of total collapse," France's LE MONDE writes. The newspaper L'HUMANITE points out: The U.S. federal budget deficit has more than trebled since 1980 and has today reached an all-time record for the country. The United States, the newspaper points out, now has approximately 8 million unemployed, 35 million poor, and more than 2 million homeless. All these problems, the newspaper writes, are a direct consequence of the further increase in military spending. During his 3 years in power Reagan has made statements in the cold war spirit. But now he is resorting to "peace rhetoric" to ensure his reelection to the Presidency, D. Davies, a member of the Labor Party's "shadow cabinet," declared in the British Parliament.

The militarist thrust of the election propaganda of the master of the White House sticks out a mile. And he will not be helped by Mr Rowny, head of the U.S. delegation at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms.

This retired general trilled like a real nightingale, singing about "President Reagan's profound and personal commitment to the cause of arms control." Therefore he even promised that "progress at the talks is not far off," asserting that "far more weighty progress has been made than is customarily believed" at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms, although it is generally known that the American bids for unilateral advantages in practice led these talks, too, into an impasse.

The draft of a truly supermilitarist U.S. budget for 1985 submitted by the administration a few days ago well illustrated how the aforementioned "commitment" appears in actual fact. It requests $313.4 billion for military appropriations! A huge, record figure, 19 percent higher than a year ago. More than at the height of the wars in Korea and Vietnam. What of the Geneva talks, what of progress there, when the sharp buildup of first-strike strategic nuclear facilities remains the key element of the U.S. military "rearmament" program of monstrous scope!

This is the real value of the peacemaking rhetoric of which Washington has become so fond of late. And these are the real deeds of the transatlantic militarists, who promise mankind the incalculable calamities of a world nuclear conflict.

No, we must not remain unconcerned in the face of the imperialist plot against peace. Understanding this, the planet's peace-loving forces are not relaxing their vigorous antiwar actions for a single day. Last week was no exception in this respect.

Mass demonstrations by fighters for peace took place in the FRG 30 January. They were held within the framework of the day of resistance to the deployment of American missiles and for peace and work. Embracing more than 500 of the country's cities, these demonstrations ushered in "antimissile 1984."

Austria's peace champions held their second national conference. It defined the main directions of their actions in coordination with the antiwar struggle in other West European countries. There too, in Austria, a consultative meeting of the International Forum on Ties Among Peace-Loving Forces was held. It adopted decisions aimed at stepping up the public's struggle to strengthen world peace.

These days the trade unions of seven European socialist countries have addressed an appeal to Europe's working people and trade unions to step up actions aimed at ensuring peace and the people's security. They voiced readiness to hold an all-European trade union meeting for peace, disarmament, and cooperation among states.

The influential U.S. antiwar organization "Physicians in the Struggle for Social Responsibility" gathered in the American capital for its annual conference. It was held under the slogan "Nuclear War Cannot Be Escaped, It Can Only Be Prevented." And activists of the Soviet Peace Fund held an all-union conference in Moscow.

The sense of profound alarm aroused in the peoples by militarist preparations and by Washington's piratical policy is growing into indignation and protest and developing into an increasingly broad, massive, growing antiwar and anti-imperialist struggle.

In a Quagmire of Contradictions

Bitter sighs and groans and echoes of tough economic battles are issuing from the capitals of the West European states belonging to the EEC "Ten."

"The impasse in the community must be liquidated...We are threatened with disaster" -- this is from a recent statement by French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. "Chaos will reign in the community," British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe echoes him, "We are on the verge of bankruptcy, and we are half-paralyzed." Italian Premier B. Craxi has spoken at the same time of the need to "revive the community."

What then has happened in the EEC, called in common parlance the "Common Market"? Nothing extraordinary. What we have here is a relapse of its original chronic disease -- inter-imperialist rivalry, which has been sharply exacerbated under the conditions of the economic difficulties being experienced by the capitalist world.

The crisis in the countries of the "Ten" has seriously affected entire sectors of industry: the metallurgical, shipbuilding, textile, and other sectors. Agricultural production fell last year. Unemployment has topped 12 million. Social tension has increased noticeably.

The Common Market countries' transatlantic "big brother" is making his own considerable contribution to creating additional difficulties for them. There is the speculative hiking of the dollar exchange rate, which has entailed the real collapse of West European currencies, and the scandalously high bank interest rates, which are "siphoning off" from West Europe the capital investments that it needs so badly. The protectionist measures being taken by the United States against West European goods are described as "trade wars" with its allies. For example, the "steel war" alone, which has been unleashed recently, is causing EEC ferrous metallurgy harm to the tune of $134 million a year.

In this situation each partner-rival endeavors to protect its own self-seeking interests and to limit the economic and financial harm to itself at the expense of its "brothers" in the community. The tightest knot of contradictions within the Common Market is tied on questions of the budget and the agrarian policy, which "consumes" two-thirds of this budget, and on the problem of the membership dues of Britain, which is demanding their sharp reduction -- which would ruin the EEC treasury.

An attempt was made to settle the acute disagreements on these and a number of other problems at the summit meeting of representatives of the "Ten" in Athens back in December of last year. As is known, it ended in a complete fiasco, with dissension in every direction. New feverish efforts are now bing made to glue together the smashed pots. "Shuttle diplomacy" has been going on among the Common Market capitals in recent week and days. A whole series of bilateral and multilateral meetings has taken place. British Premier M. Thatcher has been to Paris and Rome. French President F. Mitterrand held a "private meeting" with Chancellor H. Kohl in the FRG 2 February.

And all this, as the Western press reports, has been fruitless, agreement could not be reached not only on the essence of the problems discussed but also on such seemingly simple questions as the machinery for preparing the Common Market members' new summit meeting scheduled for March.

As we see, the actual reality is very far removed from the alluring prospects which the initiators of the Common Market's creation promised their peoples on signing the Treaty of Rome in 1957, which set it up. The inexorable logic of the economic laws of capitalism, whose destructive action is being still further aggravated by the arms race, has manifested itself with all its strength here.

NATO UNILATERAL MILITARY ADVANTAGES' AT CDE

PM061546 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "At the Stockholm Conference]

[Text] Stockholm February 4 -- The Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe currently in session here continues examining problems relating to ensuring lasting peace and reliable security in Europe. As is pointed out in the conference corridors, many speakers express deep alarm over the sharp heightening of international tensions over the commencement of deployment of new American nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of West European countries and the militaristic policy of the United States.

Representatives of the socialist states demonstrate in their speeches a responsible, constructive attitude to overcoming international tensions and building up an atmosphere of trust. Such major practical measures put forward by them as the proposal that all the nuclear states represented at the Stockholm forum commit themselves never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on maintaining relations of peace are aimed at resolving the main problems of strengthening the fundamentals of peace and detente in Europe.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are also prepared to outline additional confidence-building measures in the military fields more significant in nature and under in scope, as a follow-up to the relevant provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. The proposals by the socialist states are being studied by the delegates to the conference, in the first place, representatives of neutral and non-aligned countries with much interest and attention.

As far as the NATO countries are concerned, they to their utmost to replace the examination of truly burning problem of confidence and security building in Europe with lengthy talk on all sorts of measures of military-technical order, which are aimed at ensuring so-called "openness" or "transparency" of military activities by the Warsaw Treaty states.

Wishing to ensure unilateral military advantages, they insist that the socialist states should disclose to the West the organizational structure of their toops and name the places where they are stationed. This is the essence of the "package" of measures, proposed by them which has nothing in common with the task of genuine strengthening of confidence and security. The absurdity of the demands by the NATO countries that the socialist states accept that "package" is the most obvious under the conditions when American first-strike missiles are being deployed in Western Europe.

Statements by representatives of the North Atlantic bloc abound in loud calls for a dialogue, for lessening international tensions. They are not, however, substantiated with practical deeds, political readiness of these countries to resolve long-ripe problems of ensuring European peace and security. The European peoples expect from the important political forum in the Swedish capital not words, but practical decisions for a reduction of the level of military confrontation in Europe, big, truly weighty measures for ensuring greater confidence and security.

UN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD061441 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Geneva February 6 TASS -- The 40th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights opened at the Palace of Nations here today. It is attended by 43 states. Questions of violation of human rights on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, and also in El Salvador, Guatemala and the south of Africa, peoples' right to self-determination and exercise of this right with regard to the peoples which are under colonial or foreign rule, and violations of rights and basic liberties in colonial and dependent countries are on the agenda of the session. Special attention will be drawn once again to the importance of mobilising the efforts of the world community for struggle against Nazi, fascist and neo-fascist ideology.

The exercise of socio-economic rights is among other important items on the agenda. Its discussion now acquires special topicality in connection with acute problems caused by unemployment. The work will continue over the draft international convention on the right of the child which was submitted by Poland. Its drawing up is being delayed for no justified cause through the fault of the United States and a number of other Western countries.

'Flagrant Violations' Cited

LD061926 Moscow TASS in English 1807 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

An annual session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights opened in Geneva today. On its agenda are items connected with glaring violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia, in the Israel-occupied Arab territories, and with the crimes of the military dictatorships in Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

Annual sessions of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights rightfully arouse a great interest among the international public in connection with flagrant violations of human rights, which are discussed at the sessions and around which an acute political struggle develops.

"Upholders of human rights" in the USA and their closest allies in very way shelter the Israeli aggressors who practise arbitrariness and repressions in the occupied Arab territories, pursue a policy of genocide -- the destruction of the Arab people of Palestine as a nation, and deprive it of the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent and sovereign state. The massacres in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila that shook the whole world are ranked with such crimes as the mass destruction of people by fascists during World War Two.

The brutal racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, availing itself of the backing of the USA and its allies, brazenly deprives the people of Namibia of the right to freedom, and exercises colonial and racist oppression of millions of Africans in the south of the "black continent"

Data on gross violations of human rights by the Pinochet junta in Chile, the data which have been gathered within the U.N. framework, make up several big volumes. "Death squadrons" spread terror in El Salvador with U.S. encouragement.

Washington's present administration has ruthlessly trampled the Grenadian people's right to self-determination and independence. British soldiers by means of bayonets keep the so-called "new order" in Ulster. The system of political discrimination -- the abominable "bans on employment" is being broadened in the FRG.

Does not the U.S. Administration's militarist course, which is aimed at preparing a nuclear war and a deploying "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the European Continent, encroach upon the rights and life of millions of people around the world?

The exercise of human rights -- civil, political and social -- is possible only in the conditions of peace, detente and international cooperation. The international situation which has become sharply strained through the fault of the U.S. ruling cirlces puts it forward as the main task of our time to uphold peace and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The way to the preservation of human civilization and to the termination of the unbridled arms race is opened up by the Soviet Union's and other socialist countries' initiatives aimed at preserving peace for the present and future generations and at ensuring the paramount right of people -- the right to life.

REAGAN 6 FEB SPEECH 'OVERTLY PROPAGANDIST'

LD061919 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 6 TASS -- President Reagan who recently announced an intention to seek re-election to the Presidency today set out on a tour of Illinois, Nevada, and California. The tour during which the President will actively publicize "his achievements" is of overtly propagandist election-year character.

Speaking at Eureka College (Illinois) today, Reagan in every way extolled his foreign-policy course. If one is to believe the President, peace is his administration's "highest aspiration" and that the goal of its policy is to reduce nuclear arms and even fully eliminate them.

Such pronouncements sound false, to say the least, as uttered by the head of the government which is carrying out the biggest in U.S. history build-up of nuclear potential, which has frustrated the nuclear arms limitation talks in Europe, and which has launched a new dangerous spiral of the arms race. The President spoke of a certain "moral purposefulness" of his foreign-policy course and said the USA is ostensibly an advocate of peace. However, how can the President pose as "peace-maker" when the country has staged the treacherous, immoral aggression against the tiny sovereign state of Grenada, conducts the "undeclared war" against revolutionary Nicaragua, and has sent Marines to the Middle East for the suppression of the Arab peoples' aspirations for genuine freedom and national determination?

TALK OF PEACE REAGAN'S 'TRIBUTE TO VOTERS'

LD041916 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Sergey Fyodorov.

"Consistence" is the word that is most frequently used by newspapers when describing the Soviet Union's foreign policy line. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is putting into life a policy that aims at maintaining peace in a purposeful way, day in, day out, from one diplomatic action to another. This is observed now not only by our allies, but also by our opponents.

The Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO, commenting on the CPSU Central Committee's address to all voters, citizens of the USSR, stresses that it reflects the fundamental principles of the Soviet Union's Leninist policy at the present stage, clearly set forth by Yuriy Andropov in PRAVDA.

The newspaper writes that both documents reflect the Soviet people's keen desire for peaceful work, for preventing the nuclear war menace now looming large over mankind. Britain's REUTER news agency describes the CPSU's address as "party manifesto", thus admitting that the CPSU does not give up the Peace Programme adopted by its congresses despite the present-day grave international situation.

When reading foreign press commentaries analyzing the White House's foreign policy and the statements made by its chief in connection with the beginning of a presidential election campaign in the United States, one often comes across the term "inconsistence." Ronald Reagan's sudden recourse to the problem of "maintaining peace" is nothing but a tribute to his prospective voters.

Washington's true intentions were set forth unequivocally in the concept of "limited nuclear war", mad anti-socialist "crusade" scheme and inhuman "star wars" plans. Suffice it to look at the results of the "peace efforts" that are being undertaken by the United States and its henchmen in the Middle East and Central America to realize what "peace", Reagan style, is.

The President's hypocritical remarks about "humanism" and the inhuman objectives of his policy do not tally even on points which set a credulous person thinking: Has Reagan changed his views? Has he become more humane?

In any case, this is what U.S. official propaganda would like an ordinary American to think.

However, many foreign commentators note that Reagan's policy is directed at denying billions of people the right to life. While hypocritically advertizing his religious zeal, Ronald Reagan is doing his best to divert his countrymen's attention from the fact that the only godhead that he worships is a nuclear warhead mounted on missiles targeted on all of mankind.

The sham peacefulness, conceived within the framework of the White House's public diplomacy, can deceive only naive persons, and not for long even them. This impels all sober-minded people in various parts of the world to examine with greater seriousness the words that are coming out of Moscow.

REAGAN 'JUSTIFICATION' OF MILITARIST POLICY HIT

LD061543 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 6 Feb 84

["Reagan's Untenable Postulates" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The ruling circles in Washington continue circulating President Reagan's propaganda theses that the world now is supposedly further from war than before as a result of his "from positions of strength" policy and the new spiral of building up the nuclear-missile potential of the United States, and that the United States has greater security now. These two main postulates with which Reagan is trying to justify his belligerent, militaristic policy serve at the same time as a basis for continuing the present Washington administration's course of further stepping up the arms race, achieving military superiority over the USSR and of rudely interfering in the internal affairs of other countries. We act from a position of strength and are fully resolved not to retreat, Reagan stated last week in an interview with the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, thereby nullifying his own propaganda efforts concerning Washington's mythical "flexibility" in the field of the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and in other crucial issues.

Indeed, what flexibility can there be if Washington counts on strength and strength alone? But the "successes" that Washington ascribes to its "power policy" are mythical, invented successes leading only to an aggravation of international relations. Is it not absurd, for instance, for the Secretary of Defence of the United States Caspar Weinberger to declare that as a result of the deliberate frustration by the United States of the American-Soviet talks in Geneva the chances for reaching agreement on arms reductions have grown? Reality is far from the rosy picture drawn by the representatives of Washington in their exercises in wishful thinking.

The policy from positions of strength in respect of the Soviet Union has never produced and will not produce the results expected by Reagan and all the attempts by the present United States Administration to apply "power diplomacy" to the Soviet Union are utterly hopeless.

To make a turn towards a genuine improvement of the international situation possible the United States and its NATO allies must switch from the policy of militarism and aggression to the policy of peace and international cooperation.

As it was noted in his answers to the newspaper PRAVDA by Yuriy Andropov if the United States, for instance, undertook the commitment, as the Soviet Union has done it, not to be the first to use nuclear arms, already this would have a substantial influence on the international climate, on the atmosphere of our relations. If the NATO countries agreed with the proposal by Warsaw Treaty countries not to use military force against each other this, too, would seriously increase the degree of trust in Europe and in the whole world. In practice this would mean that the opposing military groupings renounce the use of force in the solution of the arising outstanding questions. A broad avenue for talks would thus open.

The West's practical steps in this direction, as it is noted in official statements by the Soviet side, will meet with an appropriate response from the Soviet Union.

FALIN REJECTS U.S. 'PEACE-LOVING RHETORIC'

PM061251 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by political observer V. Falin: "About Trust"]

[Text] The aide memoire recently presented by the USSR Embassy in Washington to the U.S. State Department notes that the question of the U.S. attitude to pledges it has given is becoming increasingly serious and acute. Some highly important matters, primarily trust, are at issue.

Yes, trust in the United States as a state belonging to the international community, which has signed treaties and agreements with us. Trust, without which dialogue loses all meaning and becomes a matter of appearances, an umbrella covering up dangerous and perfidious ventures. The problem of trust is, of course, not limited to just the security sphere. It is much broader, in view of the fact that Washington more often than not engages in manipulations involving the word and honor of the country's high officials in the political, economic, scientific, technical, and other spheres too.

Insubstantial talks are made to look solid. Agreements are initialed without any intention of signing them. Treaties are signed without the will to ratify them. Accords are formally brought into force in the full knowledge that they will not be fulfilled. The United States is wasting its own time and, we must add, other people's goodwill and other people's time. It is deliberately confusing other states by ostensible friendliness, abusing its partners' readiness to cooperate, and frequently taking up other people's projects only in order to frustrate them and damage its competitors.

If we were to look on the larger scale, we would also have to speak of the fact that U.S. policy as a whole is inspiring less and less trust. And how is it possible to trust it, when no one can vouch for what Washington will do the day after the election or for the extent to which the candidates will cast prudence to the winds in order to retain or capture the Presidency? What sort of trust can we talk about when policy is based not on facts but on "impressions," "assumptions," and frequently on base fabrications?

Unpredictability, held by R. Reagan's cabinet to be a special virtue, scorn for the norms of international law and for other people's interests and way of life, attempts to usurp the privilege of guiding all peoples along a road suitable to Washington -- no, none of these would gain you prestige, respect, and esteem.

There will be no laurels from endless demonstrations of force or from overt and covert threats to chastise all whose presence plagues the U.S. monopolies and who are slow to bow obsequiously before their minions. No credit will accrue to the United States as a result of the inclination to dabble in demagoguery, when the peoples expect statesmen to demonstrate honesty, responsibility, and sound judgment, when common sense precludes duplicity and lack of principle.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that words about the "benefits of peace" spoken by the present U.S. Administration's officials are not so much a matter of astonishment -- after all, officials are not so much a matter of astonishment -- after all, the day before the very same officials were claiming the exact opposite -- but rather a warning signal: Is this not yet another trap that is being set?

Let us take R. Reagan's "State of the Union" address, delivered at a joint session of both houses of Congress 25 January. Were the President to base his activity on this message, where the word "peace" and its derivatives are repeated more than 30 times, this could possibly generate some hope -- maybe a glimmer of light is shining in the White House.

Maybe all of a sudden its master has realized that "there is only one sane policy to preserve our civilization in this modern age: A nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought?" Maybe he has realized this and has revoked his "Directive on National Security" No 32, which instructs the U.S. Armed Forces to prepare to win a prolonged nuclear war? Maybe he has become aware of realities and has repudiated Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, who advocates the principle that "military force must not be used unless absolutely necessary, and absolute necessity means to come out on top or achieve victory, to use that terrible word." Or maybe, thinking about the future, the President has discovered within himself a striving for real talks with the USSR on nuclear arms and has deemed the SALT II treaty, signed way back in 1979 and still not ratified by the United States, worthy of a more objective approach? If this were so, the words about peace would acquire some substance and Reagan would show a somewhat unexpected aspect of himself as a politician.

Neither the first, nor the second, nor the third. The address does not even hint at any positive progress in Washington's positions. "A stable and lasting peace," the President declared, "is our firm and great goal." And he immediately went on to add: If you want peace, prepare for war. "In 1984," the speaker boasted, "the United States is stronger than ever before." Well then, he should stop, or at least apply the brakes to the fly-wheel of the arms race. Yet Reagan is actually demanding the further buildup of the "ability to deter war and protect peace." Only by building up the nuclear arsenals to saturation, developing new weapon systems, and opening up new spheres of military competition, the President lectures, is it possible to prevent "nuclear weapons from ever being used." The purpose of peace-loving rhetoric is to provide the justification for "the 180-degree U.S. turn" accomplished under the Reagan administration. And for the need to maintain that course in the future.

People who compare one thing with another have no special difficulty in concluding that one and the same actor is appearing in different masks. Or having established this, in understanding which Reagan it is they are dealing with. The Reagan who called for forcing "the enemy to go to sleep every night in fear, afraid that we (the United States) will use nuclear weapons." who weighed up the options of nuclear conflicts "limited to Europe," who trumpeted a "crusade" against the USSR, and who threatened to bury socialism in the ash heap of history, or the Reagan who, in the fourth year of his Presidency, pretends that he has seen the light, has risen above the vanity of vanities, and has right away decided to "proceed not from who is right but from what is right."

The president, alas, does not use the word "peace" in the commonly accepted sense. In his view a peace that does not encompass all American demands and is not backed up by support bases, regional commands, and military alliances under U.S. sponsorship is almost equivalent to bedlam.

In his view an aggression accomplished by U.S. weapons and paid for by U.S. money is always "a struggle on the side of freedom and democracy." In his view secret and terrorist actions, interference on other people's home territory, and breaches of pledges given are entirely "normal" phenomena when done by the United States.

This is the background for the emergence and development of negative trends in Washington's positions in the arms limitation sphere, which raise doubts about the constructiveness of the U.S. approach to the very process of arms limitation and reduction. The question is raised on this plane, as the Soviet aide memoire says, not just for the sake of polemics. It is necessary to halt mankind's further slide toward the abyss of nuclear confrontation.

"...It is not reliance on strength, nor is it rhetoric," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stresses, "that will make the world in which we live a really safer place." The road to peace is laid on the basis of practical deeds that are clearly oriented toward reducing the military danger, toward substantial limitation and fundamental reduction of arms by deeds and not by juggling with words.

What can we think about U.S. actions and plans for the future when, while speaking about the "importance of real and just agreements," it uses agreements previously reached like a leaking sieve? When the Pentagon is weighing up whether it is more advantageous to break rather than not to break pledges? When the very principle of trust, without which law, treaties, and regulated relations are completely unthinkable, is being turned into bait, into a method of deception? The succession of governments and of specific individuals forming these governments -- an excuse quite often used to explain Washington's zig-zags -- explains nothing and excuses even less. Personnel shifts are the internal affair of each state and they cannot -- or in any case must not -- be likened to natural calamaties as far as the international community is concerned. To adopt a different viewpoint would mean condemning oneself to unrelieved squabbles and conflicts.

I will dwell on two or three developments that indicate the extent to which the selfish view of loyalty to duty and the custom of using different measuring sticks for one's own and for other people's actions have grown deep roots in the United States.

The entire system of Soviet-American agreements in the seventies was based on the sides' renunciation of military superiority over one another and their recognition of the principle of equality and equal security. Under Carter the administration did not particularly distinguish itself by being overscrupulous in adhering to the letter and the spirit of agreements. Where the Democrats used to bide their time, hoping to do things on the quiet, the Republicans have gone at it like a bull in a china shop.

The stipulation of "achieving military superiority" for the United States was included in the 1980 Republican election program. E. Meese, chief adviser to the President, commenting on R. Reagan's militarist course, declared that he has the task of "restoring U.S. strategic superiority over the USSR in a 10-year period." The principle of equality and identical security was proclaimed to be nonexistent. To replace it, they thought up some kind of "equal limits" and "true" and "just" settlements, whose purpose is to bring U.S. superiority close to hand.

The cries that can be heard issuing from time to time from Washington about the U.S. side's de facto "observance" of the SALT II treaty provisions are essentially blasphemous. While rejecting the principles, one cannot claim the role of keeper of the seal which affirms the treaty. The blasphemy doubles in scope because the United States is not limiting itself to just violating the principles. It is actually emasculating SALT II. Talks which should have elaborated mutually acceptable solutions, primarily on cruise missiles, have been wrecked. The SALT II provision banning circumvention of the treaty via another state or group of states or in any other way has been discarded, and the deployment of strategic Pershing and cruise missiles has started in Europe in pursuit of the goal of undermining parity.

The United States has given numerous reasons to doubt that it would properly observe the 1972 interim agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and the unlimited duration treaty on the limitation of ABM systems. As far as ABM's are concerned, the work being done by the Americans in this sphere in contravention of treaty commitments is the real reason behind C. Weinberger's lofty verbiage about readiness to tear up the treaty without hesitation if Washington felt easier without it.

The United States occupies a sanctimonious and treacherous position regarding the problem of a complete ban on nuclear arms tests and of the treaties on undergound nuclear weapon tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. These treaties were signed way back in 1974 and 1976, and they are still being held back by the U.S. Administrations. What is the reason? They wavered for a long time, pretending to be concerned that the control provisions were "weak" and that it would be, according to them, impossible to verify whether the treaty's conditions were being observed. The moment of truth came in September 1983, when the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency reported to Congress: "Nuclear tests are necessary for the development, modernization, and classification of warheads, for maintaining reliable reserves, and for evaluating the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons." It cannot be put any more clearly.

We can stop right there. The U.S. Administration has signed its own admission of hypocrisy. It has confessed what stands behind its "peacemaking." It has openly admitted where the sources of the present tension are, where the soul-chilling winds of military danger blow from, and who has unseated detente and why.

The administration has itself exposed the real worth of its attempts to dispute the accuracy of the statements and evaluations listed in the Soviet aide memoire. To counterbalance the authentic data by putting forth, as State Department spokesman Romberg did at a press conference the day before yesterday, counteraccusations against the Soviet Union attributing to it "nonobservance" of the arms control agreements. [sentence as published] The facts cited in the Soviet document are countered by guesswork and speculations. Let us cite the text of a letter sent by Reagan to Congress. The U.S. Administration, it says, knows "almost certainly," it has ascertained that in all "probability." "Although the available data are uncertain about the vaguenes...," the letter reads, "although the facts are somewhat uncertain," or "although the facts are somewhat vague and we have been unable to draw a firm conclusion." They are unable to draw a conclusion, but conclusions are being drawn, "vague" and "uncertain" emotions are given the status or "reliable facts" with a wave of the hand, to enable them to make dirty insinuations and, believe it or not, to sing the praises of trust.

They have been caught lying once, so hardly anyone will believe them. Nor will they be believed when the United States attempts to explain away its own sins by blaming other people's imperfections. Nor will they be believed when they drop a spoonful of verbal honey into the cauldron of evil and when Washington's unprecedentedly vast "all-embracing strategic programs" are decorated with an olive branch. Because evil can only be put right by actions. By good actions.

'ASTRONOMICAL' U.S. DEFENSE BUDGET OUTLINED

PM061450 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "The United States: In Pursuit of Superiority"]

[Text] A new fashion has arrived in Washington. Statesmen, political observers, and even high-ranking Pentagon officials who were loudly proclaiming only recently that "there are things more important than peace" now prefer to don the garb of "peace-makers" when appearing in public. The very word "peace" seems to have become more widespread among them. In his recent "State of the Union" report to Congress, the White House chief repeated it more than 30 times.

Is this an indication that the American ruling circles have at last begun to heed the voice of the peoples' masses in all countries of the globe, who demand increasingly persistently and resolutely the elimination of the threat of nuclear war? Of course not. It is simply that in present conditions the figure of an open champion of the arms race and proponent of the aggressive imperialist course in the internatinal arena is too unseemly. So people across the ocean put on their "peace-loving" clothes and resort to verbal exercises.

So how does U.S. policy really look today -- not in words, but in practice? In order to obtain a reliable answer to this question, let us turn not to the American figures' public speeches, but to highly important White House and Pentagon documents published in the last few days, documents which formulate the U.S. political program for the coming period and define the material basis for its implementation. I have in mind the draft federal budget for fiscal 1985 which President Reagan has sent to the U.S. Congress and the annual report of U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger to the Congress.

These documents once again reflect the extreme aggressiveness of the present administration's policy in the international arena, its pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union, and its hegemonist aspirations. Both the draft federal budget and the defense secretary's report are basically a program for the accelerated buildup of the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, and for the implementation of large-scale militarist preparations in various parts of the globe.

To become convinced of this you have only to examine some of the main items in the proposed U.S. military spending for the next fiscal year, which begins 1 October this year. Nearly one-third of the budget -- $305 billion of the $925.5 billion -- is earmarked for the Pentagon. If you take account of appropriations for militarist programs implemented by other departments, the total sum of the resources allocated for military purposes will be $313.4 billion. And it is not only a question of the astronomical scale of this sum. The dynamic of the growth of military appropriations is characteristic of the militarist course of U.S. ruling circles. In the new fiscal year they will immediately increase by 19 percent compared with the current year.

As is clear from the draft budget and the defense secretary's report, the United States attaches paramount importance to the implementation of the "all-embracing strategic program" for the eighties, unprecedented in its scale, proclaimed by President Reagan in 1981.

As is known, this program provides for the accelerated deployment of new systems of strategic offensive U.S. forces and their further buildup and improvement. This applies first and foremost to strategic arms designed for a first nuclear strike. The sum of $5 billion is allocated for the acquisition of the first 40 MX ICBM's. The sum of $4 billion is appropriated for the implementation of the program for building the Trident nuclear submarine system. Large resources are earmarked for the purchase of 34 B-1B strategic bombers armed with cruise missiles and for the development of the new Midgetman ballistic missile.

The draft budget provides for the allocation of $1.8 billion for preparatory work on the development of an ABM system in space. This work is already in full swing. It is known that the United States recently carried out the first test of an antisatellite missile of the ASAT system in California. People in Washington are evidently not perturbed by the fact that such actions could lead to the spread of the arms race to outer space. Gambling on unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other states, which are often many thousands of kilometers away from America's shores, and on the use of brute force in the international arena, the Washington administration devotes great attention to building up the fighting strength and increasing the military might of the U.S. Navy. Last year alone it received 23 new combat ships, among them the modernized battleship "New Jersey." Defense Secretary Weinberger was not ashamed, in his report to Congress, to really sing the praises of this ship, which in a mere 18 months or so has gone marauding in the Far East, off the shores of Central America, and now in the eastern Mediterranean.

In 1985 it is planned to commission another 20 new ships, and in the next few years it is planned to bring the strength of the U.S. Navy to 600 units [yedinitsy], with 15 aircraft carrier formations.

Funds are also allocated for strengthening the combat might of the Air Force. New versions of F-15 fighter-interceptors and F-16 fighter-bombers and new military transport aircraft are to come into service. For the Marines, FA-18 assault aircraft and CH-53E helicopters are being purchased, and for the ground forces -- new assault helicopters.

The U.S. Air Force and Navy -- the main instruments of Washington's aggressive, expansionist policy -- will receive the lion's share of the appropriations. But that does not mean the ground forces are forgotten. In 1985 they will receive nearly $80 billion. It is planned to increase their "strategic mobility," in particular through creating a highly maneuverable "light infantry division" and also increasing the numbers of the "Rangers," who earned notoriety during the aggression against Grenada. It is planned to adopt 720 M-1 Abrams tanks, which Weinberger boasts are the best tanks in the armies of the NATO countries, 710 Bradley infantry fighting vehicles, new missile launch installations, and other types of modern hardware and weapons.

One could mention many more military programs which are already being implemented or which it is planned to implement in the United States. But it is already perfectly clear that the present Washington administration, camouflaging its actions behind all kinds of verbal subterfuges, is not only refusing to renounce its aggressive course in the international arena and the pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union, but is, on the contrary, further hardening its line and seeking to whip up the arms race, above all for nuclear arms, even more strongly.

Attention is drawn to the latest trick by the American leadership, designed, or so it intends, to whitewash U.S. policy in the eyes of the American and world public and present the Soviet Union's policy in a false light.

I refer to the attempts to accuse the USSR of violating its commitments under international treaties and agreements. Thus a White House report which appeared the other day contains accusations against the Soviet Union of "nonobservance" of arms limitation agreements.

This report is an out-and-out forgery and its complaints against the USSR are not confirmed by the facts. The purpose of this venture by the American leadership is to mislead the public, who are becoming increasingly convinced that Washington is pursuing a militarist course, and at the same time to conceal the inescapable fact that the United States itself violates its international commitments. Irrefutable data concerning flagrant violations of this kind were cited in the aide memoire conveyed to the U.S. State Department by the Soviet Embassy in Washington the other day and published in the press. This document points out, in particular, that in embarking on the deployment in Western Europe of Pershing II ballistic missiles and long-range ground-based cruise missiles capable of reaching targets on the USSR's territory, the American side was in violation of the provisions of the SALT II treaty which ban the circumvention of the treaty through any other state or states or in any other manner or the adoption of any international obligations which would conflict with the treaty. It is quite obvious that the deployment on the territory of a number of West European states of American nuclear facilities which are undoubtedly an addition to the U.S. strategic offensive arsenal is absolutely not in accordance with Washington's commitment to refrain from actions undermining the SALT II treaty.

At the same time the draft federal budget for fiscal 1985 includes substantial appropriations for the production of first-strike nuclear missiles -- Pershing II and cruise missiles -- and their further deployment near the borders of the Soviet Union and other socialist community states.

It is quite clear that such actions by the Washington administration are not accidental, but deliberate and preplanned. This is indicated irrefutably by the draft budget and the defense secretary's report submitted to the American Congress and by all the U.S. actions in the international arena. Pentagon chief Weinberger believes that the American concept of peace is to be prepared to "sue force and use it successfully" for the sake of... preserving peace.

But it is clear to every sensible person that the same old imperial position of strength policy lies behind all this. The makers of this policy should study more carefully Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's answers to PRAVDA's questions on 25 January 1984. It is quite clearly stated there that the Soviet Union resolutely rejects the American leadership's intention of dealing with the USSR from a position of strength, a position of threats and pressure. "We resolutely reject this approach," Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stresses. "Indeed, any attempts at all to conduct 'strong-arm diplomacy' with us are futile."

The pursuit of superiority, the arms race, and the trust in strength and rhetoric to which Washington currently resorts so readily cannot make the world more secure. The path to this goal, in which all the peoples are equally interested, is shown by the Soviet Union, its consistent peace-loving policy, and its readiness to uphold the cause of peace to the last and ensure the peoples' security.

The USSR's peace-loving policy was once again confirmed in the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to all voters and citizens of the USSR. This document expresses the united will of all Soviet people for peace. At the same time it stresses: "The Soviet people's nerves are strong. We have sufficient strength and resources to uphold the interests of the USSR and its friends and allies. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue to display tireless concern for strengthening the country's defense capability and equipping the Armed Forces with all they need to defend the gains of socialism."

NAKASONE DIET SPEECH OUTLINES CABINET POLICY

LD061527 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 6 TASS -- The prime minister of Japan Nakasone today made a speech in parliament in which he outlined the main directions of his cabinet's policy. As expected, taking into account the experience of the defeat suffered by the Liberal-Democratic Party at last year's parliamentary elections, the head of the Japanese Government tried to convince the public in his adherence to the policy of peace and disarmament. He said he would exert every effort "to lessen international tension and ensure universal peace and stability". He also declared for the "elimination of barriers between the East and the West."

At the same time Nakasone stressed once again that relations with the United States are the cornerstone of Japan's foreign policy. He thereby demonstrated full solidarity with the Reagan administration's aggressive course. He also noted the need of "the effective functioning of the system of security with the United States."

In his policy speech the Japanese premier practically kept mum about the present government's steady buildup of military preparations for which it has decided to allocate the astronomical sum of almost three trillion yen in the 1984 fiscal year that begins in April. This is 6.55 percent more than during the current year. Commenting on the prime minister's speech the KYODO TSUSHIN agency notes that Nakasone's words about his readiness to press for disarmament do not tally in any way with his policy of increasing military allocations.

The Japanese prime minister declared for "continuing the dialogue with the USSR and for creating a sound basis for Japanese-Soviet relations". But he again linked questions of improving relations between the two countries with Tokyo's unlawful territorial claims.

NAKASONE ADDRESSES 'ANTI-SOVIET' MEETING

LD071017 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 7 TASS -- While calling "for a dialogue with the Soviet Union" and "developing Soviet-Japanese relations on a stable basis" the Japanese Government is in fact pursuing a policy that has quite different aims. This double position of Japanese ruling circles is well illustrated by the so-called "Northern Territories Day" which is being held today under the government's aegis. "Meetings" in support of the claims of Japanese ruling circles to the territories belonging to the Soviet Union were held in the capital and some other cities with special funds allocated from the state budget.

In Tokyo such an anti-Soviet meeting was attended by Prime Minister Nakasone himself. He asserted that his government was "determined to develop relations with the Soviet Union" and to conclude a peace treaty with the USSR. At the same time he made this "determination" dependent on the "settlement" of a non-existent territorial problem.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ABE RETURNS FROM U.S.

LD061622 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, has made a violent attack on Soviet policy. In a speech in parliament on his return from the United States, he claimed the Soviet Union was responsible for the breakdown of the Geneva talks on reducing nuclear missiles. At the same time, he did not so much as mention the deployment of new American missiles, which has begun in Europe and was the real cause of the breakdown of the talks.

Without adducing any facts to support his charges, Shintaro Abe accused the Soviet Union of interfering in the affairs of other countries. At the same time he shut his eyes to U.S. aggresssion against Grenada, to Washington's undeclared war in Central America, and to the American bombing and shelling of Lebanon.

'Strategic Partnership' Sought

LD022357 Moscow TASS in English 2324 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 3 TASS -- Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, has visited Washington. The trip was aimed at preventing contentious issues of bilateral relations from becoming a topic of the election struggle in the USA, Vsevolod Ovchinnikov writes in PRAVDA.

But the visit coincided with the events which complicated Abe's task still more. Firstly, precisely on the days when Reagan officially announced an intention to run for the Presidency again, data were issued to the effect that the foreign trade deficit of the United States in 1983 ran at 69,000 million dollars. Japan which managed to sell twice as many goods on the U.S. market than it imported from the USA accounted for almost a third of the record-high figure.

Secondly, on the same days the Japanese Government referred to parliament for consideration a budget for the 1984 financial year which envisages a 6.55 per cent increase in military expenditures.

Publicising this figure, Tokyo emphasises that by the rate of increase in military budget Japan is ahead of West European countries of NATO and, although slight, tops its own last year's indicator (6.5 per cent). In Washington it is considered that this is not enough and that with the planned appropriations the "Self-Defence Forces" will for long be unable to assume the promised role -- to "patrol" air and sea space at a distance of up to a thousand miles away from the Japanese shores, the commentary says. Voices began sounding ever so loudly in the USA to the effect that Japan outperforms competitors because it does so at another's expense, i.e., does not bear a military burden which beseems [as received] Washington's ally.

In order to neutralise that "wave of criticism", the Japanese prime minister delivered through Abe a personal message to the President of the United States. The message conveys the idea that trade contradictions should not become a hindrance to strategic partnership.

U.S.-JAPAN JOINT AIR EXERCISES BEGIN 6 FEB

LD061039 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo February 6 TASS -- The biggest joint Japanese-American air exercises began today in the area of Shikoku Island. 170 Japanese fighter planes from four bases in the south of the country and 112 fighters and assault aircraft of the United States Air Forces from the Kadena and Iwakuni bases, as well as a "E-3A" air command and guidance plane will take part in the four-day exercises.

Joint air exercises of Japan and the United States have been conducted since November 1978. The present exercises are the 56th and the biggest ever.

It is indicative that from February 1 the Armed Forces of the United States and South Korea have been holding the joint exercises "Team Spirit-84" the core of which is the transportation by sea and landing of troops. The newspaper AKAHATA notes that the simultaneous holding of the American-South Korean and American-Japanese exercises is evidence of the strengthening of military alliance between Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

JAPAN MILITARY BUDGET 'SERIOUS CONCERN' TO ASIA

LD061907 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Radio Moscow news analyst Ivan Lidin comments on Japan's draft budget for the 1984 fiscal year. He writes:

According to the draft budget, military allocations will rise by over 6 and 1/2 percent, as compared with the previous year. At the same time, practically all other spending will be reduced. Japanese leaders say that this is nothing to worry about, since military spending remains within the 1 percent of the gross national product.

Prime Minister Nakasone, who himself used to head the military department and was known as a hawk, seems to be bent on continuing the speedy militarization of the country. He speaks openly about the need to do away with the post-war bans, which have so far, to a certain extent, been holding back the Japanese military. Besides, Tokyo is actively encouraged by President Reagan's administration, which assigns Japan a leading role in its Asian strategy. The Japanese ruling circles are insistently demanding a reappraisal of the result of World War II and a justification of the crimes of Asia, and all that does not pass unnoticed by the Asian countries.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Kusumaatmaja, said last year that the countries of the region cannot understand why Tokyo is increasing military spending. If the Japanese Government, he added, does not give a satisfactory explanation, that will cause serious concern and will remind the people in the region of the improper role Japan played in World War II.

As for the Japanese Government, it says that it (?needs) the arms race because of an alleged Soviet threat. But such an estimation does not seem to convince many people. Tokyo has refused to accept the Soviet proposal on working out together confidence-building measures in the Far East. Those measures could include mutual notification about troops movement, the presence of representatives from both sides at military exercises, and other measures.

Japanese press admits that Soviet defense spending remains at approximately the same level for already the fourth year, and its share in the 1984 budget is even smaller. Besides, the numerous Soviet initiatives in the United Nations aimed at reducing arms and easing international tension are well known. The impression is that while speaking about an alleged Soviet threat, Tokyo is nurturing far reaching plans which are incompatable with the security of the small countries of Asia.

DPRK 'VIGILANCE' ANSWER TO 'INCENDIARIES'

PM070923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Vigilance Is the Answer to Incendiaries"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Feb -- At today's joint session of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo and the WPK Central Military Committee the American-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers were branded an insolent provocation posing a serious threat to peace in Asia and throughout the world.

The session adopted a letter to all party members containing an appeal to be in a state of full readiness to defend the socialist motherland and revolutionary gains. In connection with the possibility of an attack by the American imperialists, an order was issued to maintain high revolutionary vigilance and to place Korean People's Army and People's Militia units in enhanced combat readiness. This is a self-defense measure in response to U.S. actions, it was emphasized at the session.

The joint session was chaired by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee.

'SOURCES' SAY INFLUENZA DELAYS USTINOV INDIA TRIP

AU070840 Rome ANSA in English 0833 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, February 7 -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov has postponed a planned visit to India this week because of an attack of influenza, according to Soviet sources.

The off-the-record report seems to scotch rumors in Western diplomatic circles that Ustinov postponed the journey because the condition of party leader Yuriy Andropov had taken a sudden turn for the worse.

The postponement was announced Saturday without explanation. In New Delhi, an Indian diplomatic source said unofficially that the indefinite postponement was due to Ustinov's "domestic concerns".

Ustinov, even though 76 years old, is indicated by many Kremlin watchers as a likely successor to Andropov if the latter should be incapacitated.

USSR, INDIA LEADERS EXCHANGE JUBILEE GREETINGS

USSR Message to India

PM061149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, president of the Indian Republic

On behalf of the Soviet people we send you, the government, and the entire Indian people cordial greetings and congratulations on the 25th anniversary of the commissioning of the Bhilai metallurgical plant -- the first-born of Soviet-Indian economic cooperation, which has become its symbol.

Multifaceted Soviet-Indian cooperation embraces virtually all the most important spheres of the life of our countries' peoples. It graphically demonstrates how fruitful and mutually advantageous ties between states with different social systems can be if they are based on principles of mutual respect, equality, and noninterference in internal affairs and serve the ideals of peace and the people's security.

Today in India dozens of industrial and other important projects, created with the economic and technical cooperation of the Soviet Union, operate alongside Bhilai. They make a weighty contribution to development of the national economy and promote the country's technical progress.

Soviet people have a sense of deep satisfaction that, on the basis of mutually advantageous cooperation, our country promotes the strengthening of friendly India's economic independence.

The joint efforts of the Soviet Union and India to develop and deepen relations of sincere friendship and multifaceted cooperation between them are producing good results.

We are profoundly confident that these relations, sealed by the Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation Treaty, will steadily strengthen and expand for the good of our peoples and reliably serve the cause of peace in Asia and worldwide.

We wish good health and success to you personally, and prosperity and progress to the friendly Indian people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; the USSR Council of Ministers.

Indian Message to USSR

PM061143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

To His Excellency Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Your Excellencies,

We thank you for your message of warm greetings on the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai metallurgical plant.

The construction of the Bhilai metallurgical plant was one of the first steps on the road to implementing our people's resolve to build an economically strong and self-sufficient country in accordance with Jawaharlal Nehru's plans. As the first plant set up in India with the Soviet Union's assistance, it has a special place in the development of Indian-Soviet friendship. Since then the scale and scope of economic relations between our two countries have been steadily growing, making a valuable contribution to the creation of India's modern industrial base. May these relations, which are an outstanding example of peaceful coexistence and constructive cooperation, continue to develop for the good of our peoples.

Your Excellencies, please accept our very best wishes for health and prosperity to you personally, and for progress and well-being to the friendly Soviet people.

Giani Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India;

Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

MORE ON INDIAN MINISTER'S DINNER FOR DYMSHITS

PM061526 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Friendship Tested by Time"]

[Text] Delhi, 1 Feb -- N.K.P. Salve, Indian minister of state for steel and mines, gave today a reception in honor of the Soviet Government delegation, which was attended by eminent Indian state, political, and public figures, members of parliament, and the aktiv of the Society of Friends of the Soviet Union.

The 4 February "silver anniversary" of the Bhilai metallurgical plant is a nationwide holiday in India, N.K.P. Salve said in his speech. The construction of this enterprise marked the beginning of a new page in the relations between our two countries. The Bhilai plant provided the foundation for the development of metallurgy in India and became the base for the establishment of our national industry. This is why the Bhilai jubilee is a holiday not only for Indian metallurgical workers but also for all Indian people.

Our two countries, the minister noted, are engaged in enormous work not only in the sphere of mutual cooperation but also in the strengthening of peace throughout the world and the prevention of a new and terrible war. We are glad that India and the USSR are marching together in this struggle for peace.

Speaking in reply, V.E. Dymshits said that the Soviet leaders and all Soviet people nurture the most sincere feelings of profound respect and friendship for the Indian people and Government and that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to its cooperation with India.

Our people are united by their common adherence to the cause of progress, the cause of safeguarding and strengthening peace on earth. The CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session held recently in Moscow clearly demonstrated the desire of our party and all Soviet people to march further along the road of progress and peaceful development. Our tasks are enormous, and wars have no place among them. We want peace and peaceful conditions of life for all peoples on our planet, and we are profoundly convinced that friendly Soviet-Indian relations correspond fully to these noble goals, V.E. Dymshits stressed.

The Soviet delegation departed on a tour of the country, during which it will visit a number of Soviet-Indian cooperation projects, including Bhilai, where festivities and a big meeting of Soviet-Indian friendship will take place to mark the plant's jubilee.

COMPARISON OF DYMSHITS-SINGH MEETING, SPEECHES

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 2 February carries on page 4 a TASS report on the visit to India by Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his meeting with Indian President Zail Singh on the 25th anniversary of the Bhilai steel plant. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "Friendship Tested by Time," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the South Asia section of the 1 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page D 4, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph two, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: The head of the Soviet ...(substituting "head" for "leaders")

Paragraph two, lines four through seven, read in IZVESTIYA: ...USSR. Zail Singh for his part asked that his most sincere and best wishes be conveyed to the Soviet leaders (rewording)

Paragraph three, line one reads in IZVESTIYA: In a warm and friendly conversation that ...(substituting "warm and" for "cordial")

Paragraph three, line eight reads in IZVESTIYA: ...questions from PRAVDA before it is too late ...(substituting "before" for "until")

KAPITSA IN KAMPUCHEA FOR 'OFFICIAL VISIT'

BK061216 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 6 -- A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union headed by Vice Minister Mikhail Stepanovich Kapitsa arrived in Phnom Penh on Monday for an official visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. It was received on its arrival by Kampuchean Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Kong Korm, Soviet Ambassador O.V. Bostorin, Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires A.I. Nguyen Hoa, Lao Charge d'Affaires A.I. Khamphoun Boutsavat, and other members of the diplomatic corps. On the same day, the delegation, accompanied by Kong Korm, laid a wreath at the monument to fallen combatants.

KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS ASEAN DIALOGUE

LD061551 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh February 6 TASS -- Only a dialogue between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and without interference from the outside can lead to the elimination of tension in Southeast Asia, stated Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). In an interview with journalists he emphasized that the recent conference of the ministers of foreign affairs of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea in Vientiane pointed out a number of possible versions of a dialogue in the interests of all the peoples of the region. The main thing now is to develop the existing tendency towards such a dialogue, to ensure peace and stability in this part of the world and to promote stronger relations of friendship, cooperation, goodneighbourliness between all countries and Southeast Asia.

The minister pointed out that the Vientiane conference stated a rise in stability in People's Kampuchea. The growth of the PRK's security and of stability in the country, he added, will make it possible to effect a withdrawal of another group of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea in the current year.

At the same time Hun Sen pointed out that Washington and Beijing oppose an equal dialogue between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN in an attempt to set the ASEAN countries against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. In so doing they rake up the notorious "Kampuchean question" and count on continuing to support the Polpotians and other Khmer reactionaries and on hampering the process of the revival of new Kampuchea. Such policy is also pursued by Thailand which has provided its territory for Khmer reactionary groupings. We, the Kampuchean minister stressed, see a way out of the obtaining situation only in a dialogue and in equal talks, which meets the interests of all the peoples of the region.

KAMPUCHEA 'RESISTANCE FORCES' PROVOKE TENSION

PM061034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Kalinin Bangkok dispatch: "The Provocateurs Are Working for Their Keep"]

[Text] Bangkok, 2 Feb -- Under cover of darkness, armed men burst into houses, kill the inhabitants, and set off explosions and fires.

Then they disappear with their loot into the jungle. Reports to this effect are being broadcast from somewhere in the Thai-Kampuchean border area by radio stations of the Khmer counterrevolutionary groupings. Naturally the broadcasts portray the thuggish raids by the Pol Pot men against People's Kampuchea as "heroic deeds and great victories by the resistance forces." Such reports have become more frequent in recent days.

Prince Sihanouk, who has been in Thailand for more than 2 weeks now, is calling for armed raids into Kampuchean territory. Thus, at a press conference organized in the jungle in the vicinity of the Thai-Kampuchean border, he claimed that "resistance forces" are carrying out military operations deep inside Kampuchea, including provinces bordering Vietnam.

Khmer reaction's armed provocations are obviously aimed at thwarting a negotiated settlement of the problems that exist in Southeast Asia. Such a development of events does not suit those who provide Khmer counterrevolution with financial, military, and political support and demand in return the provoking of tension in Indochina.

SRV, LAO PRESS APPROVAL OF VIENTIANE TALKS CITED

PM071004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS reports under the general heading "Confirmation of Good Will"]

[Excerpt] The public and the press in the Indochina countries approve the results of the Vientiane conference of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and the new proposals it presented, aimed at transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and good-neighborliness.

Hanoi, 3 Feb -- Vivid new confirmation of constructive policies and good will by the Indochina countries -- this is how NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, assesses the results of the conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the PRK. The Indochina countires, NHAN DAN writes editorially, have always adhered to a policy of peace, friendship, and good-neighborliness with ASEAN countries. The SRV, the LPDR, and the PRK consider that all Southeast Asia problems must be resolved by countries in the region on the basis of equal rights and respect for the legitimate interests of each group of states.

Vientiane, 3 Feb -- The conference of foreign ministers has put in a specific form the Indochina countries' proposals aimed at resolving Southeast Asian problems. The ministers noted that different ways exist to settle differences between the two groups of countries -- ASEAN and Indochina -- by partial or comprehensive settlement. Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea are prepared to conduct a dialogue on a bilateral basis, as between the two groups of countries, along the principles of equal rights, the newspaper PASASON writes. The conference acclaimed and highly assessed the profound analysis of causes of the deteriorating international situation contained in Yu.V. Andropov's statements.

The newspaper notes editorially that Washington is continuing to build up tension in Southeast Asia and to pressure the Indochina states. The United States, together with China, is helping the Pol Pot gangs so as to obstruct Kampuchea's national revival. At the same time, PASASON writes, the ministers confirmed again that the Indochina countries are prepared to normalize relations with the PRC.

CPSU SENDS BCP CONDOLENCES ON MISHEV DEATH

PM070932 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the BCP Central Committee

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences in connection with the demise of Misho Mishev, eminent Bulgarian political, state, and public figure and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Since his early years, Misho Mishev's life was inextricably linked with the Bulgarian people's revolutionary struggle, and later with the building of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. People in the Soviet Union knew Comrade Misho Mishev as an ardent patriot of his motherland and a sincere friend of our country.

Together with you we feel deeply the bitterness of this loss.

The bright memory of Comrade Misho Mishev will be preserved forever in our hearts.

CPSU Central Committee

BULGARIAN, PORTUGUESE CP LEADERS HIT U.S. ACTION

PM061017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Unity Is the Guarantee of Success"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 Feb -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is on an official visit here, have resolutely denounced the U.S. Administration's aggressive actions, its desire to achieve military superiority, and its "crusade" against the socialist countries.

At a meeting held in Sofia, the leaders of the two parties expressed profound alarm at the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe and assessed this U.S. and NATO step as an irresponsible and dangerous peace. The recent "peace-loving" utterances by the U.S. President are merely dictated by short-term considerations and cannot absolve the United States of responsiblity for the breakdown of the Geneva talks and for starting a new round of the arms race. It was noted that in the prevailing situation it is essential to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and of all democratic forces in the struggle for peace and against the dangerous imperialist plans. In this context the great importance of the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist community countries was emphasized.

T. Zhivkov and A. Cunhal gave a high assessment on the relations between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party and expressed themselves in favor of their further development on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES SFRY AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD061855 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received SFRY Ambassador to the USSR Drulovic in the Kremlin at his request.

During the conversation, which passed in a friendly manner, they exchanged views on a number of questions of further developing Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Further Details

AU061516 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has received in Moscow Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador to the USSR. On this occasion, Ambassador Drulovic conveyed the greetings of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, to Tikhonov.

In the talk between the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Yugoslav ambassador the satisfaction of both sides over the successful development of relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic field, was noted. Special attention was paid to the opportunities for further advancing economic cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the field of agriculture, construction, and the machine-building industry.

VINOGRADOV MEETS WITH MONTENEGRO'S LUKOVAC

LD010051 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Vladimir Vinogradov, RSFSR minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting today with Branko Lukovac, member of the Executive Council of the Montenegro Assembly and chairman of the Republican Committee for International Relations. The two sides reviewed issues relating to further development of friendly links between the Russian Federation and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, within the framework of Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Branko Lukovac also had talks today with Nikolay Masyanov, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR State Planning Committee.

Vorotnikov Receives Lukovac

LD021913 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today received Branko Lukovac, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Montenegro and president of the Republican Committee for International Relations, who had arrived in Moscow in order to hold working consultations on the issues of the further development of comprehensive ties between the RSFSR and the SR of Montenegro. Friendly talks were held in the course of which both sides expressed their desire to continue the fruitful development of these ties within the framework of the interstate Soviet-Yugoslav relations. Vladimir Vinogradov, minister of foreign affairs of the RSFSR, and Milojko Drulovic, the SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talks.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER COMMENTS ON U.S. MISSILES

LD061427 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Berlin February 6 TASS -- The situation now obtaining as a result of deployment of American first-strike weapons in Western Europe puts greater demands to all who regard preservation of peace as their most important task, said member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, minister of national defence of the GDR, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, speaking at a meeting of the leading functionaries of the Union of the Free German Youth of the GDR.

The plans of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which have the aim to change the approximate military-strategic equilibrium in their favour are doomed to failure, he stressed. The Soviet Union and the allied socialist states have all the necessary means to prevent that. The peaceable mission of the GDR Armed Forces, tied by the links of fraternal friendship with the Soviet Army and armies of other countries of the socialist community, is to strengthen combat readiness, to preserve and develop defensive capacity of socialism as long as the threat to peace comes from the imperialist system, the minister stressed.

SOIREE MARKS ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM061130 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The friendship and multifaceted ties between the Soviet Union and Romania accord with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples and serve the cause of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community. This was emphasized on 2 February in Moscow at a public soiree to mark the 36th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between the two states.

I. Mielcioiu, Romanian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, noted that the years since the document was signed have been characterized by the constant development and intensification of the traditional ties between the countries' two peoples.

On the same day, I. Mielcioiu held a reception to mark the notable date. It was attended by the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and representatives of public organizations.

ZAMYATIN VISITS FINLAND, ADDRESSES PUBLIC

Meets Finnish Foreign Minister

LD070940 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki February 7 TASS -- Paavo Vayrynen, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Finland and chairman of the Centre Party, has received Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, now staying here, and discussed with him a number of international issues.

Addresses Public Meeting

LD070951 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki February 7 TASS -- A meeting of the Finnish public has been held here by the "Peace Champions of Finland" society. The meeting was opened by chairman of the society, well-known Finnish writer Paavo Rintala. Representatives of the leading political parties, trade unions, the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society, other public organisations took part in the meeting.

A report on the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the present-day conditions of the international situation was made at the meeting by chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Zamyatin.

U.S. "Wrecked Negotiations'

NC061643 Paris AFP in English 1627 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki, Feb 6 (AFP) -- A high-ranking Soviet Communist Party spokesman publicly rejected here today the idea that the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles could be reopened without the United States withdrawing its new missiles from Europe.

Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Soviet Communist Party's Information Department on International Affairs, said in a speech that it was the U.S. which wrecked the negotiations.

"Let us make it totally clear that the stationing of the new American missiles in Europe makes the reopening of the Geneva talks impossible," said Mr Zamyatin, in Finland at the invitation of a number of peace organisations. On the Geneva talks, Mr Zamyatin said that the United States was at no stage ready for any limitation of its own armament. "It only tried to increase its nuclear weaponry in Europe and was ready to talk only on some reduction of the number of the planned new missiles on the condition that the Soviet Union starts unilateral disarmament," he said.

On the strategic arms reduction (START) talks, which have also broken down, Mr. Zamyatin said that the new American missiles in Europe are strategic ones in Soviet eyes and that was why there was a new situation.

Says Andropov Working 'a Lot'

NC070803 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki, Feb 7 (AFP) -- Soviet President Yuriy Andropov is recovering and is now working "a lot", a high-ranking Soviet Communist Party official said here.

Leonid Zamyatin, party spokesman on international affairs said in reply to a question after a lecture last night: "Secretary General Andropov is recovering and is now working a lot.... You can notice that from the many letters, interviews and appeals which have been published in the press." Mr Andropov has not been seen in public since August 18 last year.

Mr Zamyatin is visiting Finland at the invitation of a communist-dominated peace organisation.

BAYBAKOV-LED ECONOMIC DELEGATION IN HELSINKI

LD061223 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Helsinki February 6 TASS -- A Soviet economic delegation headed by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR Nikolay Baybakov arrived here on an official visit today.

At the Helsinki railway terminal the delegation was welcomed by the Prime Minister of Finland Kalevi Sorsa, representatives of political parties, the business circles and public organisations of the country.

USSR DELEGATIONS IN FINLAND FOR TALKS

For Helsinki reports on the visit of an economic delegation led by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and a visit by Nikolay Osipov, deputy minister of foreign trade and Yuriy Baranovskiy, general director of Soyuzgazeksport and their talks with the Finnish Government on the price of Soviet natural gas; see the Nordic Affairs section of the 7 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FITERMAN REPLY TO U.S. ENVOY'S REMARKS NOTED

LD061219 Moscow International Service in French 2100 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] In Paris, the newspapers have published the message addressed by the French Minister of Transport Charles Fiterman to the U.S. Ambassador Mr Galbraith in which he expresses surprise at the insulting terms he used towards the French Government. In a broadcast interview the ambassador had voiced his displeasure at the presence of Communists in the government of the republic. Charles Fiterman says that by making such a statement Mr Galbraith has seriously exceeded his powers as head of a diplomatic representation. The U.S. Ambassador's statement has aroused much indignation in France. Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy has made representations to Mr Galbraith whose utterances are merely reflecting the U.S. Administration's policy which seeks to prevent Communist participation in the countries of Western Europe.

MITTERRAND CRITICIZES U.S. 'SELFISH' POLICIES

LD061033 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Hague February 6 TASS -- President of France Francois Mitterrand criticised the U.S. selfish policy in the financial and economic fields, pursued to the detriment of the countries of Western Europe. In an interview with the television of the Netherlands on the eve of his visit to that country, he stressed interdependence between the USA and Western Europe, including in the monetary and trade areas.

Referring to the U.S. banking interest rates maintained at an artificially high level and the high value of the U.S. dollar, causing instability in the field of international finance and trade relations, Francois Mitterrand said that the United States is, in fact, engaged in something like a trade war whose heavy consequences are keenly felt by Europe and that, in his opinion, tomorrow the USA will try, to an even greater extent than yesterday, to achieve a prevalence of its own objectives. He warned against the common market becoming something like a "free trade zone" open for the exclusive penetration of U.S. products.

Calling on the countries of Western Europe to adopt effective measures to rectify the situation, the president of France stressed that one cannot settle only for lamentations, complaints, or mere statements, that it was necessary to get organised and to act.

ZAGLADIN ADDRESSES USSR-FRENCH MOSCOW MEETING

PM070859 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 27 Jan 84 p 7

[Gerard Streiff dispatch: "Franco-Soviet Colloquium on Disarmament"]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 26 January -- At a 2-day meeting in the House of Peoples' Friendship in downtown Moscow around 100 prominent French and Soviet figures had a detailed discussion on questions of war and peace and, in this framework, on the role of Franco-Soviet Relations.

The leading Soviet figures included in particular Mr Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU International Department, Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova of the women's union, General Lebedev, and Volf Seykh-Chekannukov of the Progress Publishing House.

Both sides questioned each other courteously: There were more than 50 speeches.

On the Soviet side, Vadim Zagladin's speech is worth noting in particular.

Referring to the Stockholm conference, the Soviet leader expressed the view that "the meeting, which has highlighted different approaches to security, is only just beginning. Various ideas have been expressed. We do not agree with everything, but a dialogue has begun and we hope that the conference will produce tangible results."

With regard to Franco-Soviet relations, he added: "History has shown many times that our relations can be an important factor for ensuring security in Europe and in the world. These relations have perhaps been less intensive recently. It is in our two countries' interest for them to be rapidly developed in the economic, cultural, and political spheres... We do not intend to stint our efforts to activate those exchanges and make possible a constructive dialogue."

CHELTENHAM WORKERS POLICY MEETS U.S. 'INTERESTS'

LD062301 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, has announced that employees of the Cheltenham communications center, by refusing to comply with government regulations, run the risk of not being sacked but also of losing the unemployment benefit. Commentary is by Nikolay Borin.

The government obviously tries to turn Cheltenham into a symbol of lawlessness for those who live on salaries. The threat to their rights is a threat to any of the civil servants, who are usually called well off. As cruise missiles are being deployed, and as United States strategy is infiltrating all the pores of British policy, the establishment feels nervous about a likely response to this trend from the white collar people who, as a general rule, are well informed on backstage policies. And it's by no mere chance that it is the information collection center in Cheltenham that the government has chosen as a touchstone for its efforts to put British civil servants through American lie detectors.

General George Keegan of the intelligence service of the United States Air Force has even discarded as naive the talk that the Americans have nothing to do with all this noise. The general applauded the government decision to forbid the Cheltenham personnel to join trade unions as a move meeting the interests of official Washington. The center's former director, who resigned 4 years ago, says the plan for banning trade unions at Cheltenham was drafted back in 1981 and Washington did exert [word indistinct] influence in the matter. Of course, the government understands that it's not so easy to find a replacement for the thousands of Cheltenham specialists, so it has decided to stop at nothing by declaring that it may deprive them not only of their jobs but also of means of subsistence.

By resorting to the threat of unemployment the government evidently is taking a course of applying pressure. Yet, as the recent victory of THE TIMES print workers shows, the tactics of intimidation sometimes fail to work.

UK-USSR DIPLOMATIC ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION HELD

PM061122 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception at Embassy"]

[Text] London, 3 Feb -- The USSR Embassy in London has held a reception to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Britain.

The reception was attended by eminent British state, political, and public figures, scientists, and cultural personalities.

DEPLOYMENT 'IN STRICTIST SECRECY' IN BAVARIA

LD061911 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Bonn February 6 TASS -- The U.S. military has set about deploying Pershing-2's in the West German land of Bavaria in strictest secrecy, the news agency PROGRESS-PRESS-AGENTUR reported today. As is known, first nuclear missiles of this type were earlier brought to the American base in Mutlangen, Baden-Wuertemberg.

Now the American military base Muna-wald near Leipheim, Bavaria, has become another launching site of Pershing-2's.

NUCLEAR-FREE EUROPE CONFERENCE OPENS IN ATHENS

LD061548 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Athens February 6 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Tkachuk reports: An international conference on making Europe a nuclear-weapons-free zone opened here today. The meeting, sponsored by the Greek movement for national independence, international peace and disarmament, is being attended by representatives of more than 60 national peace movements in the countries which signed the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Helsinki in 1975. They include such prominent politicians, statesmen and public figures as Francisco Costa Gomes, former Portuguese president, and Anker Jorgensen, chairman of the Danish Social Democratic Party and former prime minister of Denmark.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, former West German Chancellor and chairman of the Socialist International Willy Brandt and former World Bank President Robert McNamara addressed the conference with messages of greetings and wishes that it adopt decisions facilitating an end to the arms race.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said that the international situation last year had become even more tense in the wake of the deployment of American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe and the breakdown of the talks in Geneva. Those developments had intensified the popular peace movement worldwide, including Greece. Expressing the feelings and sentiments of the Greeks, Andreas Papandreou said, the Greek Government had proposed that the deployment of the Pershing-2's and cruise missiles be postponed for six months in order to have time to find the way out of the situation that had emerged.

Speaking about the causes of the current arms race, the Greek prime minister recalled that the United States had begun to set up forward-based air bases as far back as 1949 when it had, in particular, deployed 32 B-29 aircraft with an action radius of 2,500 kilometres in Britain.

The decision to site the 464 American cruise missiles in Western Europe was just the tip of an iceberg, the Greek prime minister said. The American Air Force already had plans to deploy 3,780 air-launched cruise missiles and the Navy planned to phase in 3,994 sea-borne cruise missiles.

Speaking about opportunities for containing the arms race, the Greek prime minister emphasized that in the current conditions the role of small states, whose people and governments should actively join the struggle to forestall nuclear catastrophe, was growing.

The debate that has started at the conference has shown that the U.S. Administration's attempts to condition people psychologically to the idea that nuclear war is inevitable have failed to achieve the desired result. The speakers are expressing deep anxiety about the future of the world and mankind, stressing that the United States, which is whipping up the arms race, bears the brunt of responsibility for the tense international situation today.

U.S. MILITARY 'UNDECLARED WAR' IN LEBANON

LD041031 Moscow TASS in English 0948 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 4 TASS -- The Washington administration flouting the basic standards of international law has embarked on the path of open intervention in Lebanon, is trying to force its will on that state, R. Moseyev, PRAVDA's correspondent in Beirut, points out in the newspaper today. Donald Rumsfield, U.S. special presidential envoy, who is currently staying in Israel, is trying to force on the Lebanese people such a plan for a settlement of the crisis, which actually deprives the Lebanese people of its sovereignty, independence and the right to decide its destiny, said the commentary headlined "Brigandage Under Cover of 'Peace-Making'".

American military take an active part in bombarding peaceful towns and villages and step up the scale of the undeclared war against the Lebanese, the author points out. Ships of the Sixth Fleet, which blocked the Lebanese coast, several times opened fire on Druze populated localities; as a result of these brutal actions there are human casualties. Fires broke out in many areas of the Lebanese capital. Hospitals, which are full of injured people, several times urged the population on the radio on Thursday to donate their blood.

The situation in the Lebanese capital has sharply aggravated. The exchange of artillery and mortar fire, the heaviest in recent months, has swept Beirut's southern and eastern neighborhoods and the mountainous areas of Lebanon on the outskirts of the city. The duel started in the morning on Thursday and incessantly continued throughout the whole day and the past night. Particularly fierce fighting flared up on the southern outskirts of Ash Shiyah, Harat and Kreik [spelling as received], which were brutally bombarded by the U.S. Marines several days ago. Armed elements of the Shi'ite Muslim movement (Amal) countered the attacks of the Lebanese Army units and the militias of right-wing Christian parties. In the course of armed clashes, Amal, as the local radio stations reported, improved its positions and widened the area under its control.

Fierce artillery duels incessantly continued for twenty-four hours in Aliyah and Ash-Shuf districts, where detachments of the Progressive Socialist Party basing themselves on the support of the local Druze population, were fighting against armed detachments of right-wing Christians.

BUSH REAFFIRMS U.S. TROOPS TO REMAIN IN LEBANON

LD061031 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 6 TASS -- Despite public protest and the growing opposition in Congress to the dangerous militarist course of the USA in the Middle East, the Reagan administration does not intend to withdraw U.S. troops from Lebanon. This was stated unequivocally by U.S. Vice President George Bush appearing on an NBC programme.

He alleged that withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Lebanon will become possible only when the administration has achieved its objectives in that country. At the same time, George Bush had to recognize that so far Washington's political and diplomatic manoeuvering around Lebanon has yielded no results.

U.S. FIGHTING AGAINST 'TERRORISTS' 'BLASPHEMOUS'

LD070921 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 7 Feb 84

["Sow the Wind and Reap the Whirlwind" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow February 7 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev:

The sharp aggravation of the situation in Lebanon gives rise to profound alarm. Fierce fighting in Beirut's southern suburbs involving American Marines and combat ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet which launched once again a barrage of gunfire on residential quarters of the Lebanese capital and the Ash-Shuf mountains has resulted in numerous casualties among the civilian population. Tens of thousands of Beirut residents had to flee their fire-ravaged homes to join the multitudes of refugees with neither homes nor means of subsistence. All sober-minded persons on earth now ask the question: For how long will the Lebanese tragedy continue?

Similar questions, if not in form, but at least in essence, are raised by Americans as well -- senators and representatives, journalists and ordinary Americans, who are seriously worried over the fate of the American guys sent by President Ronald Reagan to Lebanon on what was claimed to be a "peace" mission.

At present, 18 months after the landing of American Marines in Lebanon, the talk of "peace" is rather irrelevant in that war-stricken Arab country still reverberating under a non-stop cannonade. The American President had to admit, at last, that the situation in Lebanon is complicated, discouraging, and dangerous. It seems that after this admission it is high time to analyze in earnest the causes which engendered the situation and draw proper conclusions. But the Washington administration, in keeping with its line, substitutes trite propaganda stockphrases both for a sober analysis of the foreign policy situation and correct conclusions in a bid to delude the entire world and attain its hegemonistic objectives. The American President, turning everything upside down, is claining that the American Marines are fighting in Lebanon "terrorists from all countries" and that if they leave that country its innocent inhabitants will find themselves in the hands of criminals.

Isn't it blasphemous to describe as "terrorists" and "criminals" the people are defending their country, their homes and their sacred right to live according to their, rather than alien, laws and standards, to portray the mass and barbaric extermination, indeed, of the innocent people as "concern" for their "security."

"We, Christians and Moslems, traders and farmers, teachers and lawyers, journalists and students, parents and relatives of the killed and maimed citizens of much-suffering Lebanon, are accusing you of the death of our dear ones," says an address by the Lebanese "Committee of Parents of Those Killed" to the American Marines. "We never asked you to interfere in our affairs. You came to the land of our ancestors not as peace-makers, but as murderers. You should know that all Lebanese patriots are joining their ranks in the struggle for their free future."

The whole of Lebanon speaks through these people whose families were struck with anguish by the American soldiers sent by Reagan. But Washington is turning a deaf ear to the voice of truth. There is still a chance to win, Reagan says, and does not even want to consider the withdrawal of American troops from Lebanon. One has to be not only deaf, but blind as well, not to see that there is no chance, no force which would make the whole people come down to their knees. Those who sow the wind in Lebanon will inevitably reap the whirlwind.

U.S. NAVY WARSHIPS SHELL BEIRUT ENVIRONS

LD070919 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 7 TASS -- The United States military have again intervened in the inter-communal armed conflict which dramatically aggravated in the Lebanese capital and its environs.

Warships of the United States Sixth Fleet concentrated off the Lebanese shores shelled the country's upland regions and southern suburbs of Beirut.

Yesterday's clashes left over 90 people dead and nearly 300 wounded. Street battles continue in the city despite the curfew which is in force around the clock.

U.S. 'NEOCOLONIALIST' MIDEAST POLICY CRITICIZED

PM061101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by K. Brutents: "Who is Hindering Peace in Lebanon,"]

[Text] Events in Lebanon continue to feature in newspapers all over the world, and the reports wired from the country are reminiscent of military dispatches. The newspaper reports talk about the savage shelling and bombing of Lebanese cities and population centers by the forces of the United States and its NATO allies, and about violence and outrages committed by the Israeli military against the inhabitants of the occupied southern part of the country. New chapters are always being entered in the annals of the Lebanese tragedy.

For a number of years now this once-prosperous country, with its diligent and enterprising people, has been ravaged and has seen a series of bloody clashes flare up. One thinks of a volcano, quiet for a time and then bursting into activity its convulsions bringing suffering to the Lebanese people and poisoning the atmosphere of the entire Arab region. However, regarding the Lebanese drama, its causes can be traced back, despite all the complexity of Lebanon's social, political, and religious landscape, to external forces, to the intrigues of imperialist circles, to Israel's aggressive aspirations.

The Israeli generals has had Lebanon in their sights for many years. The culmination of the Israeli Zionist circles' aggressive policy was the major invasion of the country in June 1982, which left wounds on its body that will not heal. Thousands of women, old men, and children were killed or wounded, cities and villages, schools and hospitals were burned down, and bloody crimes were committed at the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila -- This is by no means a complete list of the Israeli military's "exploits." More than 500,000 people left their homes, fleeing the aggressor's outrages. The damage to the Lebanese economy is estimated at $12-15 billion -- an astronomical sum for a country with a population of 3 million.

This situation is particularly bad in southern Lebanon, which the occupiers are trying to politically and economically isolate from other parts of the country.

This must be seen as a continuation of the annexationist policy of the Israeli ruling circles, who have plans for the dismemberment of Lebanon and are using on Lebanese soil experience they acquired on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip, and on the Golan Heights.

At the same time, the present situation is qualitatively different in that Lebanese are not only being killed by U.S. weapons placed inthe hands of Israeli soldiers by the United States. They are also being shot at by U.S. troops, back on Lebanese soil 25 years after the "Eisenhower Doctrine" was proclaimed. It is not only the Israeli aggressor but his U.S. partner as well who are using force in an effort to establish a foothold there, trying to turn sovereign Lebanon into an American-Israeli protectorate, into another link in the Camp David chain. From behind-the-scenes patronage, the United States has switched to overt coordination of its political, and moreover, military actions with Israel's actions in Lebanon.

In September 1982, when the U.S. soldiers landed in the port of Beirut, U.S. propaganda was trumpeting about a short-term, peacemaking mission. Now, after 18 months, during which the conflict in Lebanon has become even more acute as opposed to being settled, it is becoming harder and harder to maintain the myth about the peacemaking goals of the U.S.-NATO interventionists and increasingly clear that their presence in Lebanon is increasing the tension.

What was it then that brought the U.S. forces to Lebanon? Events in the Near East are closely linked to the escalation of U.S. imperialism's aggressiveness in a global context, with Washington's desire to incorporate this area rich in mineral resources and strategically important, in the sphere of its total domination or, as they like to say in the White House, the sphere of U.S. "vital interests."

The heightened accent on the military force aspect of U.S. Near East policy was evident during J. Carter's Presidency. He laid the foundation for the so-called Camp David "peace process," which basically consists of subjecting the Arab countries to American-Israeli diktat by means of separate deals. However, this trend became most apparent when the Reagan administration took over. It was under the Reagan administration that the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force" corps was finally established, a special military command was created for the Near and Middle East and Africa (Centcom), and the network of military bases and arms dumps has been expanded. Recently the U.S. press reported the U.S. intention to induce Jordan to set up its own "rapid deployment force" so that it can be used in U.S. interests. Lebanon, off whose coast a U.S. naval strike force has been assembled, plays a prominent part in U.S. designs.

A characteristic feature of the U.S. anti-Arab strategy is that it relies on Israel while at the same time kindling and exploiting conflict situations in the region. The United States uses Israel's aggressive actions to attain its military-political and, ultimately, its economic and social goals as well in the Arab world. This can be put down not only to Israel's dependence on the United States and the ideological proximity of its ruling circles to U.S. imperialism, but primarily to the fact that U.S. neo-colonialist interests coincide with the Israeli elite's expansionist aspirations. Naturally enough, the close allied relations between the United States and Israel have been given contractual status in the form of a "strategic cooperation" agreement.

Washington is showing special concern for maintaining Israel's military potential. In turn, the Israeli military is turning the Near East, particularly Lebanon, into a test site for U.S. weapons. According to a report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, during the summer of 1982, Israel used 100 weapon systems developed by the Americans which had not been used before in full-scale combat operations in Lebanon. The information obtained was passed by Israel to U.S. military and intelligence organs.

It should be stressed that a just Near East settlement considering the rights and interests of all the countries and peoples of the region has never been the actual U.S. aim. By actively interfering in the international affairs of the Arab countries of the Near East under the cover of "peacemaking" mediation, Washington has only been seeking the kind of settlement that would consolidate its positions, allow it to throw the Arab national liberation movement into reverse, and undermine the Arab countries' cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is the fundamental idea behind the "Reagan plan."

The U.S. Administration uses all kinds of ruses and verbal trickery to justify its adventurist actions. They include the phony "Soviet threat," the fictitious Soviet "involvement" in "terrorist acts," and its nonexistent backing for the internecine struggle in Lebanon. In other words, every effort is being made to shift the blame onto innocent shoulders. However, the facts speak for themselves. They clearly show who is actually encroaching on the Arab peoples' national interests, on their security and dignity.

Is it not U.S. soldiers who are stationed on the territory of Lebanon and certain other Arab countries? Is it not U.S. ships and aircraft and U.S. troops that are sowing death in a foreign country? Was it not the Americans who twisted Lebanese arms and imposed on Lebanon the crippling Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement," which not only failed to halt the Israeli occupation and bring about the stabilization of the situation in Lebanon, but actually caused relations inside Lebanon to deteriorate? Isn't it because of the intrigues of U.S. diplomats and their Israeli partners, creating discord between communities, that national dialogue between the different Lebanese groupings has been repeatedly disrupted and armed clashes have continued breaking out?

Thus it is the aggressive, neocolonialist U.S. policy toward the Arabs that forms the basis of the U.S. military presence in Lebanon. And it is this policy which is causing the further deterioration of the situation in Lebanon, hindering the establishment of peace there.

The Soviet approach is a total contrast to this course. The USSR has always supported and is supporting Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and unity. This was again reflected during the recent meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Chairman W. Junblatt. The communique on the meeting noted that the CPSU representatives "confirmed the consistent Soviet position of support for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity."

As is known, the USSR did much to bring about the birth of the independent Republic of Lebanon by supporting the Lebanese people's struggle for independence. The Soviet UN representative prevented the adoption of a resolution to prolong foreign occupation. Since that time, our country has always adhered to a policy of friendly relations with Lebanon.

Soviet people deeply feel the misfortunes which have afflicted the Lebanese and other Arab peoples. Soviet official statements and documents have repeatedly stressed the solidarity of the CPSU and Soviet state with the Lebanese patriots' struggle against foreign aggressors and the need to totally fulfill the UN decisions demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces to internationally recognized borders.

In all conversations with Lebanese political and public figures, the invariable Soviet position has been expounded: The Soviet Union advocates a settlement of the intra-political contradictions by peaceful means, through constructive national dialogue among all the sides on the basis of a common commitment to preserving independence, sovereignty, and territorial unity. It supports efforts to strengthen and expand the all-Lebanese base of the struggle for the country's fundamental interests. That is why the USSR, in a special TASS statement, welcomed the cease-fire in Lebanon reached at the end of last September.

At the same time, it is noted, as it was during the meeting at the CPSU Central Committee with the Lebanese Communist Party delegation headed by Central Committee Secretary General G. Hawi in November 1983, that the immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon of the interventionist "Multinational Force" as well as the Israeli occupying forces is essential to a "lasting and comprehensive intra-Lebanese settlement."

The Soviet Union has never seen the Lebanese problem as being separate from the whole range of Near East settlement issues. Therefore, the USSR invariably supports the Syrian Arab Republic, which is a very important Arab factor in countering the American-Israeli plans, and it supports the Palestinian resistance movement and the other Arab peoples struggling for their national rights and interests.

Whereas U.S. policy in the Near East, as part of the global aggressive U.S. course, is leading to the deterioration of the situation in that explosive region, the policy of the USSR, as part of its general peace-loving course, is geared toward extinguishing hotbeds of tension and supporting the sacred rights of all peoples to live in freedom and independence and to rule their own destiny.

The USSR wants to see a just and lasting peace in the Near East, which can only be achieved on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their own state and to a secure existence, and independent development for all states in the region.

The Soviet proposal on convening a special international conference on the Near East, which met with support at the recent UN General Assembly session in its Near East resolution, remains in force. The course of events again and again confirms the correctness and constructive nature of the Soviet stance on a Near East settlement.

PLO CHARGE VIEWS U.S. 'HOSTILITY' TOWARD ARABS

LD061838 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Report on press conference given by Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires in the USSR, for Soviet and foreign journalists at the PLO permanent diplomatic mission in the USSR]

[Excerpt] A question concerning the PLO's view on the real reasons for the direct American military intervention in the Middle East was addressed to the PLO charge d'affaires. Replying to this question, Rami Muhammad ash-Sha'ir said:

[Begin recording] The United States claims that it seeks and that its mision in Lebanon is to achieve national accord. What is national accord in the view of the United States? In its view it is to be achieved at the expense of the Lebanese national and progressive forces. National accord in its view is to impose Western policy in Lebanon, more clearly denying Lebanon national independence. National accord in its view is an accord which would prepare Lebanon for the United States, which would provide Lebanese territory as a new military base for NATO in the Middle East. This is the way the United States views national accord.

Until recently, the United States always sought to implement its plans in the Middle East through its tool, Israel. However, the miscalculations of the NATO military about the real strength of the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national movement and their real ability to present a challenge resulted in the United States being forced publicly to declare its hostility toward us Arabs. This came in the declaration of the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel. The recent meeting of the American-Israeli military-political body near Washington is clear proof of the present U.S. Administration's continuing policy to increase aggression against us.

AL-JUMAYYIL CALLS FOR NATIONAL ACCORD GOVERNMENT

LD061447 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Beirut February 6 TASS -- The rude military interference of the United States in the internal affairs of Lebanon has resulted in a drastic escalation of tension in the country. Fierce inter-communal clashes are continuing in Beirut for the fifth day. A curfew was introduced in the Lebanese capital today.

The aggravation of the conflict in the country and the growing American diktat have brought about the resignation of Prime Minister al-Wazzan and his government. President al-Jumayyil of Lebanon has asked the members of the cabinet to continue with their duties till the forming of a new government. Speaking on television he declared for a resumption of the conference on national reconciliation the first stage of which was held in Geneva at the end of last year, and for the creation of a "government of national accord" with the participation of all political forces and representatives of various religious communities of the country.

President al-Jumayyil noted the need to expand consultations with Syria and to study the possibility of deepening bilateral Lebanese-Syrian relations and fraternal ties.

Local political observers received the president's speech with a considerable amount of pessimism. The continuing Israeli occupation, the presence on Lebanese soil of the interventionist "Multinational Force", first of all the American Marines, are the main obstacle to the normalisation of the situation in Lebanon, they note. By sidestepping the solution of these problems, it is impossible to take Lebanon out of the present crisis. Also groundless are the hopes pinned by certain Lebanese forces on the "good offices" of Washington, because the latter pursues in the Middle East its hegemonistic imperialist aims only.

From a patron of the Israeli aggressor, the United States has become a direct participant in the hostilities in Lebanon wishing to turn that country into an American-Israeli protectorate. It is noted in this connection that it is exactly the United States that imposed on Lebanon the fettering agreement which is opposed by broad sections of the Lebanese public.

LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER ON USSR TIES

PM060850 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 3 February 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 5 under the rubric "Who Is Preventing the Establishment of Peace in Lebanon" a 1,800-word article by A. Alekseyev and G. Musayelyan entitled "Time of Alarm and Hope." The article deals with the situation in Lebanon, placing particular emphasis on the economic effects of the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and criticizing the United States for its involvement in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force. The article proceeds as follows:

"'Is there a way out of the impasse which has been created? What must be done to normalize the situation in Lebanon?'" -- SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's correspondents put these questions to Elie Salim, Lebanese deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

"'The ending of foreign interference in the affairs of the Republic of Lebanon and the extension of legal authority to the state's entire territory,' Elie Salim said, 'is an indispensable condition for normalizing the situation in our country.... The government believes that only the Lebanese themselves must be granted the right to resolve their problems and decide their fate. A constructive national dialogue is the path to this.'

"Touching on Soviet-Lebanese relations, Elie Salim emphasized that 'they can be described as relations of sympathy and friendship built on mutual respect. Lebanon seeks to deepen and develop these ties, proceeding from a high assessment of the Soviet Union's prestige, as well as its membership of the group of nonaligned states and its policy of cooperation with all countries of the world. Lebanon is ready to respond to any call for the further strengthening of friendly relations between our states. It is interested in the Soviet Union's assistance and support for Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. We believe that the existence of a strong and sovereign Lebanon also accords with the USSR's interests.'"

TUDEH PARTY DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED 6 FEB

LD061105 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Paris February 6 TASS -- The FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY reports from Tehran with reference to the local press that the Supreme Court of Iran has confirmed the death sentence passed on 13 members of the "secret organisation" of Iran's Tudeh Party, that was outlawed in May 1983.

Replying to a question of a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent, the Bureau of the Islamic Military Tribunal confirmed that death sentences had been passed. However, it refused to say when the names of those sentenced will be announced.

TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT ON MEMBERS' TRIALS

PM061441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 p 5

[Unattributed "Statement by the Tudeh Party of Iran Central Committee"]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran has made the following statement in connection with the sentences passed at trials in Tehran on a group of members of that party.

The courts of Iran, having violated the principles of legality and court precedure and clauses of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic, found guilty a large group of Iranian patriots. They announced sentences on 87 out of the 101 defendants from among patriotically-minded officers and members of the Tudeh Party of Iran. Six people received life sentences, others have been sentenced to prison terms ranging from 5 to 30 years, and three to one year in prison. The fate of 14 victims of the ruling regime is not yet known. It can be presumed that their lives are in danger.

Passing these harsh sentences, the reactionary forces again demonstrated in practice their blind hatred for honest fighters carefully pruned announcements of the officially allowed papers contain indications that the chief officials of the Islamic Revolutionary Tribunal of the Armed Forces failed to produce convincing authentic proof of the 'crimes' groundlessly imputed to the defendants. The court chairman and the prosecuting attorney, resorting to all sorts of false allegations, made quite a few efforts to prove the 'crimes' which had never been perpetrated by the accused. However, the patriotically-minded officers, despite the unprecedented pressure brought to bear on them during the investigation, resolutely rejected the CIA-concocted charges of spying and of preparations for the overthrow of the ruling regime."

The use of defendants as witnesses in the course of the investigation starkly contravenes the legal and moral norms and is untenable from the point of view of the Shari'a, to which the leaders of the Islamic Republic refer. The fact that they resorted to this practice clearly shows that the ruling circles of Iran, contrary to their public statements, had no evidence to prove the groundless charges put forward by them. That was why they made efforts to wring 'proof' in the course of the investigation from the accused, who were subjected in prison to ruthless physical and moral torture. The use of such unworthy methods proves that the concluding speech of the prosecuting attorney did not contain even a grain of truth.

The only 'unpardonable guilt' of the patriotically-minded officers and Tudeh Party members, sentenced to a total of more than 700 years in prison, is, as they themselves stated at the military tribunal, that they had defended the revolution and struggled for the liberation of the oppressed mass of the people. Today the peoples of Iran and the world at large know full well that actually it is the socioeconomic and political views and convictions of the members of the Tudeh Party that are put on trial in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Having made a turn to the right in their domestic and foreign policies, the ruling circles of the Islamic Republic have renounced the goals of the Bahman 1357 (February 1979) revolution. They have launched a political venture without precedent in Iran's modern history to make it up with aggressive U.S. imperialism.

Objectively, the essence of this political venture is that the unbridled propaganda of the Iranian authorities against the Soviet Union, a close neighbor and friend of the peoples of our country, actually coincides with the anti-Soviet policy pursued by Ronald Reagan. This absolutely contradicts the interests of Iran.

The scope of the activities of the reactionary forces, leading to tragedy, is growing from one day to the next. Thousands of Tudeh members are still in prisons in the Islamic Republic and are tortured. According to court statements, 200 of them will soon be put on trial. The trial will take place in the Evin prison, the sinister house of torture inherited from the overthrown shah regime. It was there that the hangmen of the Shah's SAVEK security service tortured and killed members of the other freedom fighters.

The Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran strongly denounces the inhuman and unlawful actions of the courts of the Islamic Republic and calls upon all the progressive forces and honest people all over the world to voice their protest against the harsh sentences passed by the military tribunals and the repression of the patriots and fighters for independence, freedom and social justice.

Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran

CHAD DEVELOPMENTS, CHEYSSON ROLE VIEWED

PM061509 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Compromise Rejected"]

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb -- According to reports from Ndjamena, French Foreign Minister C. Cheysson, who is visiting there, has confirmed Paris' steadfast support for the pro-American Hissein Habre regime. At the end of his talks with Habre he declared that France will not withdraw its troops from Chad since the Ndjamena regime has supposedly fallen victim to "aggression." C. Cheysson justified the occupation of Chad by some alleged "presence of Libyan troops in the north of the country." It is well known that these fabrications, disseminated by Western propaganda, have been repeatedly refuted by both Libya and the Transitional Government of National Unity of Chad.

Having vaguely spoken about the speediest settlement of the Chad conflict, the French minister simultaneously tried to credit Habre with a central role in this process. He attempted to present this pro-Western figure installed in power by the United States as the "legitimate head of state."

AFP draws attention to the fact that on the day before M. Soumaila, minister of information in the Ndjamena regime, openly declared that C. Cheysson's trip is "yet another confirmation of French resolve to protect the Chadians from foreign aggression." According to Western diplomats, AFP notes, this visit shows that military tension in Chad has reached its height. Ndjamena, according to the Paris newspaper LES ECHOS, rejects the path of a compromise solution to the Chad problem. L'HUMANITE sees a direct link between the galvanization of Habre's detachments, acting jointly with the French invasion forces, and C. Cheysson's trip. The Ndjamena regime's goal, it points out, is to show that the crisis in Chad can supposedly be resolved only by military means. Nevertheless, Habre's situation is now extremely precarious, and the presence of the French forces is of decisive significance for him.

Lagos, 3 Feb -- There is no doubt that none other than Washington urged France to undertake the latest aggressive actions in Chad, the newspaper NIGERIAN OBSERVER writes.

Roundup on Situation

LD061637 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tripoli February 6 TASS -- The Transitional Government of National Unity (TGNU) of Chad is for talks and for a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the country, TGNU Chairman Goukouni Oueddei has stated at a press conference here. In the name of national reconciliation, he pointed out, the Transitional Government has already gone to many concessions, in particular during the recent consultations in Addis Ababa under the aegis of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). However, a meeting on this question which was planned on the OAU's initiative was frustrated by Hissein Habre, the head of the Ndjamena regime, who declined to attend the peace talks.

Goukouni Oueddei expressed the TGNU's readiness to go to new steps of compromise nature in the interests of establishing peace and stability in the country. At the same time he warned that if the talks on a settlement in Chad are not resumed, the TGNU will have to continue the armed struggle to repulse the aggression against the Chadian people.

Paris February 6 TASS -- Local television has reported that France continues to build up the combat might of its troops in Chad. Another twelve helicopters have arrived there in aid to the French Air Force. The television has also broadcast a reportage from the new lines to which the invasion forces advanced for the conduct of combat operations against the TGNU liberation forces. The invaders have set up stationary and mobile posts which carry out "deep patrolling" of the northern areas of Chad.

Algiers February 6 TASS -- The presence of foreign troops in Chad is the main obstacle to overcoming the differences between the military-political groupings involved in the conflict, writes the newspaper ASH-SHA'B. The aim of the interference from the outside, the newspaper points out, is to establish control over Chad's natural resources and to make use of its important strategic position in subversive actions against the peoples of the continent. The newspaper writes that the OAU decisions on Chad are a reliable basis for a settlement of the conflict.

New York February 6 TASS -- The weekly NATION published here has exposed U.S. subversive actions in Chad. The magazine writes that in 1981 the U.S. CIA began carrying out a secret operation with a view to helping Hissein Habre to overthrow the coalition Transitional Government of National Unity which was formed under OAU aegis in 1979 after a more-than-a-decade-long civil war. In spring 1980, Habre who was then the minister of defence in the TGNU came out against the government but sustained a defeat and fled to Sudan. In response to his request Washington provided him with about ten million dollars worth of armaments before the end of 1981. The supply of material means and combat equipment to Habre also continued after he took Ndjamena, the capital of Chad, in summer 1982.

NATION directly associates the increase in U.S. interference in the affairs of Chad with the Reagan administration's taking office, the administration which has proclaimed a course towards destabilizing regimes unwelcome to it.

PROBLEMS, SUCCESSES OF WAR-TORN ANGOLA EXAMINED

PM060931 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Sergey Kulik, TASS political observer, "Specially Written for KOMSOMOSKAYA PRAVDA": "Angola-84": "A Year for Defense and Production"]

[Excerpts] Driving along Avenida Lenin, one of the most beautiful streets in Angola's capital, the car turned left and stopped in front of a snow-white building with a tower, crowned by a globe and a five-pointed star. This building is known to everyone in Angola -- it is part of the country's history, becuase it was here that the decision was taken to transform the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] into the vanguard party of Angolan working people, the MPLA-Labor Party.

[I was told by Domingos Francisco Bartolomeo, first secretary of the Angolan Party Youth National Committee and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee:] "In order to continue the class struggle launched by the MPLA under the conditions of independent Angola, we needed a vanguard party, guided by the proletariat's scientific ideology, Marxism-Leninism, to organize and direct the working class and the other revolutionary classes in the struggle to overthrow capitalism and to build socialism. This is why the decision to reform the MPLA into the MPLA-Labor Party is not just a formal name change. Henceforth, it is the vanguard party of the working class, uniting within a single, permanent union the workers, peasants, and revolutionary intelligentsia and guiding their struggle for the new Angola."

What is the main result of this struggle? Comparing the Angola I saw for the first time in 1974-1975, when the country was still under the heel of the colonialists, with today's realities of the People's Republic, there is only one answer to this question. The main element is liberation by the initiative of the people's masses, the comprehensive involvement of working people's representatives in running the country, and the production, the transformation of yesterday's slave, deprived of all rights, into the master enjoying full rights over his own fate and his own country -- in fact, everything that people in Luanda today understand by the broad term "decolonialization of the mind."

In order to appreciate that this is really the main element, it is sufficient to walk along the streets of today's Luanda. A superficial acquaintance with its life may give the impression that some changes that have occurred in the capital's appearance over the last 7-8 years are far from being for the better. There are fewer of the elegant limousines with white people behind the wheel, which previously built up rush-hour traffic jams along central avenues to be "envied" by any city in an industrial country. The walls of buildings which, in colonial times housed the boards of U.S. and South African companies that plundered Angola and were noted in the past for their antiseptic splendor, have now fallen into disrepair. For several years now, the arms of lifting cranes have stretched lifeless above the shells of uncompleted buildings due to shortages of funds and construction materials. The "supermercado" windows, glittering with imported trumpery in the past, are sealed up with unattractive boards, and line frequently form outside the stores. Crowds of people are to be seen in the entrance lobbies of clinics and hospitals. They are relatives of wounded people brought for treatment by the capital's doctors from the country's southern regions, where all medical facilities are loaded to saturation point. The seafront industrial district displays petroleum storage tanks mutilated by explosions and the burned and blackened blocks of the gigantic "Vsonangol" Petroleum Processing Plant, one of the capital's main strategic installations, which became the latest target for subversion by South African commandos....

Today's Luanda is a "frontline" city, the capital of a "frontline" state that holds a forward position in the struggle against racism, and neocolonialism in Africa. It's staunch and unwavering anti-imperialist position is the main reasons behind the punitive measures that the Pretoria military is raining down on Angola, acting in accordance with instructions from Washington. As a result of this, since November 1975, when Angolan independence was proclaimed, its people have not experienced a single day of peace. Since that time, almost 3,000 attacks against the People's Republic have been carried out from South African territory, and the racists have occupied its southern regions since 1981. Military operations are being conducted over a territory of more than 400,000 square km, with a population of over 1 million.

"What is hidden behind these frightening, but somewhat abstract figures?" This was the question I asked of (Gunshe) Joao Pedro, national secretary of Angola's national sectorial trade union committees.

"In the first place, the specific causes of the difficulties that my country is now experiencing," he said. "I will give you just a few examples. Why is Luanda often experiencing disruptions in meat supplies? Only because, as a result of the occupation of the southern regions by the South Africans, the country has been cut off from its traditional livestock raising base, because the aggressors have driven away or slaughtered hundreds of thousands of head of cattle and hogs.

The regions of Cunene Province occupied by South Africa since August 1981 were of exceptional significance for the country's economy, with their good conditions for the development of agriculture, processing industries, and fishing. The provinces of Cuando-Cubango, (Namibe), and Huila, that are systematically subjected to raids by the racist legionnaries, are Angola's traditional granary, supplying the whole country with wheat, sorghum, and maize. Some people are amazed that now you can't always buy pineapples or mangoes in the markets of our large cities, formerly famous for their abundance of tropical fruit. However, everyone knows that they can't be found, because the aggressors have destroyed 60 percent of the country's bridges and 90 percent of its transport facilities.

"Western propaganda, playing on these difficulties for all it is worth, wants to sow among the Angolan people mistrust in the MPLA-Labor Party, and it is forcefully pushing the idea that Angola's present problems have been caused not by South Africa's crimes, but by the Luanda government's 'socialist experiments,'" (Gunshe) Joao Pedro told me. "Our people, however, understood a long time ago that the government that made education and medical services universal and free, proclaimed that land belongs to the peasants, and put many industries and banks under state control is their own, the people's government."

This is it, the most important gain of the MPLA, which Angola's enemies are totally unwilling to recognize. Not so long ago, one WASHINGTON POST observer forecast "a sharp fall in popularity among Angolans of a government that is incapable of supplying them even with rice and vegetable oil." Yet tens of thousands responded to the January draft of teenagers born from 1959-1965 into the ranks of the Angolan People's Liberation Armed Forces as a result of the continuing aggression by South Africa. Thousands of young people are volunteering to join the Organization for People's Defense and the People's Vigilance Brigades, which have become reliable assistants of the party in the cause of defending the gains of the revolution.

Responding to the party's slogan, "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" The working people in some 200 of the capital's enterprises fulfilled and overfulfilled their plan targets for 1983. Any day now a new textile combine is due to be commissioned in Luanda's suburbs. Together with another newly built project, the "Africa Textile" factory in (Vengela), these two enterprises will make it possible to liquidate the acute shortage of textiles in the country in the near future. Preparatory work is in progress in Huila Province to restart iron ore extraction in (Karsela-Kitungo). The opening up of this deposit, with reserves estimated at 200 million metric tons, will significantly boost Angola's export opportunities. The establishment of a mixed enterprise for geological prospecting work in the country's north by the national "Sonangol" petroleum company will be the first attempt at state participation in petroleum and gas prospecting. Meanwhile, the first ships built in Angola have been launched in the south, at the Lobito shipyard.

"The first seiners to resume fishing off Angola's coast were brought by Baltic sailors," I was told by A. Naval da Silva, general director of the Soviet-Angolan mixed fishing expedition. "Now this organization satisfies approximately 50 percent of the country's needs for fish and fish products. I don't have to tell you how important this is, in view of the present difficulties in supplying the people with food products. The Soviet Union also gives our country enormous help in training our national cadres for the fishing industry. During the years with this cooperation and help, hundreds of young Angolans have mastered the fisherman's profession at the capital's school for maritime specialists. They are working both independently, on vessels flying the Angolan flag, and as part of mixed Soviet-Angolan crews."

Much is being said today everywhere in Angola about the ambitious plans for the country's electrification, in whose implementation the People's Republic is also being helped by our country. The (Kapanda) hydroelectric power station on the Kwanza river, the largest Angolan river, will be the first-born of the national power industry. Preparation for its construction is already underway in accordance with the program for economic and technical cooperation and trade between the USSR and Angola. The commissioning of this power station alone will quadruple the republic's electric power generation, while its 109-meter dam will make it possible to irrigate vast areas of agricultural land, organize regular shipping services along the Kwanza, and increase the river's fish stock. The question of widespread electrification of rural areas, where a large part of the Republic's population still lives by firelight, is also on the agenda.

Responding to the party's concern, the Angolan peasantry has met its appeal with labor deeds. "The battle for the harvest is a battle for victory over the racists!"

The MPLA-Labor Party's slogan "Study is a revolutionary duty" is being successfully implemented all over the country. The number of students has quadrupled compared with colonial times, and more than 2 million boys and girls attended school in 1983. During the years of independence, 800,000 people have graduated from courses to liquidate illiteracy. This means that one out of five adult Angolans can read and write. During the same period, an entire army of more than 70,000 volunteer teachers have taken part in the work of 40,000 courses to liquidate illiteracy. Aktivists from party and public organizations, primarily members of the Angolan party youth, are carrying knowledge to Angola's remotest regions under complicated war conditions, selflessly fulfilling their civic duty.

All this vast work, launched at the initiative of the MPLA-Labor Party, has been highly assessed all over the world. People's Angola's successes on the cultural front have twice been recognized by special UNESCO awards.

All these achievements by Angola, clearly manifesting the advantages of the socialist path of development chosen by the Angolan people, are not to the racists' liking nor to their UNITA stooges, or their Washington patrons. The total damage inflicted by them on Angola's economy amounts to $12 billion. Regrettably, the size of the outstanding debt due to the Angolan people from the imperialists and racists is growing day by day. It can be said without hesitation that not a single African country south of the Sahara has suffered as much damage from military operations as Angola. Up to 50 percent of the foreign currency income generated by external trade has to be spent on defense needs at the expense of Angola's economic development. To this we have to also add the colossal drain of human resources to which South Africa has condemned this country by forcing it to maintain a significant part of its trained, qualified, and able-bodied population in the armed forces. The 600,000 displaced persons who have left their native regions as a result of aggressive actions by Pretoria and UNITA in Angola's south, coupled with the 100,000 refugees who have fled from Namibia and South Africa and have found sanctuary in Angola from racist terror, comprise yet another major concern for Angola.

This year, nevertheless, the Angolan people are fully determined to advance along the road of building the new society without letting go of their rifles. Angola has proclaimed 1984 "a year for defense and production." Millions of Angola's sons and daughters are now guided by the slogan proclaimed by Africa's great son Agostinho Neto: "Every Angolan citizen must consider himself a soldier.

SEYCHELLES AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM030903 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Arrives"]

[Text] Danielle Saint-Jorre, ambassador of the Republic of the Seychelles to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 30 January.

Delivers Message for Andropov

PM070927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Credentials"]

[Text] Danielle Saint-Jorre, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Seychelles, presented her credentials to P.Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Kremlin 3 February.

Following the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches, P.Ya. Strautmanis and D. Saint-Jorre had a friendly conversation.

D. Saint-Jorre handed over a message from Seychelles President F.A. Rene to be passed on to Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Taking part in the conversation were T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

KENYAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS 2 FEBRUARY

PM061419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Departure"]

[Text] Ernest (Cheruyot) Lang'at, Kenyan ambassador to the USSR, left Moscow 2 February.

NICARAGUAN STATE COUNCIL POSTPONES ELECTIONS

LD061601 Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Managua February 6 TASS -- Nicaragua's Council of State has decided to postpone for the time being the discussion of a general elections bill which was to be referred to the republic's top legislative body on February 7. As is pointed out in a statement of the Electoral Commission of the Council of State, the decision has been taken in view of the bandit bombings of a number of military and civilian facilities in Nicaraguan territory by aircraft of the Honduran Air Force in recent days.

The electoral process in our country should not be regarded in isolation from the events taking place in Central America and from the armed aggressions which are being carried out against Nicaragua from Honduras at Washington's bidding, the electoral commission's statement says. The document emphasizes that the Honduran authorities have not given any reply up to now to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry's official protest in connection with the bandit raids on Nicaraguan territory by aircraft of the Honduran Air Force.

In the face of the serious danger of these events, the commission points out, the general elections bill will not be submitted to parliament until all the circumstances of the new armed provocations are found out and until the Nicaraguan people get an opportunity to solve its political tasks in the conditions of peace and tranquility.

WAR GAMES 'DISGUISE' NICARAGUA ATTACK PLANS

LD051608 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2210 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Feb (TASS) -- Vadim Listov writes in PRAVDA that "having made the U.S.-Honduran maneuvers permanent, U.S. brasshats are using them as an excuse for the de facto "quiet" occupation of Honduras and the transformation of that country into a U.S. military base."

The commentary says that "the expanding 'business' cooperation between the CIA and the Pentagon pursues far-reaching goals. The 6,000 U.S. soldiers who arrived in Honduras last August to take part in the joint U.S.-Honduran "Big Pine II" maneuvers have now been in Honduras for 7 months, constructing military bases, airfields and weapons dumps, mostly in the vicinity of the Nicaraguan border. Formally, the maneuvers are to end on 6 February, but this certainly does not mean that the U.S. forces will leave Honduras. It has already been announced that the military games will be continued in June, this time codenamed "Grenadier-1."

The U.S. Administration does not tire of the assertion that the "thousands of U.S. servicemen in Honduras are not helping to provide secret support" for the Somozist gangs, the author writes. However, the joint actions by the CIA and the Pentagon on Honduran territory show that such assertions are totally false, and have only one purpose: to disguise preparations for armed aggression against revolutionary Nicaragua.

The PRAVDA commentator stresses that "having declared his intention to seek reelection, President Reagan is entering the election campaign with demagogic statements on foreign policy, particularly about U.S. aspirations for a peaceful settlement" of the Central American problem. "But overt reliance on crude military force certainly cannot be reconciled with the objective of a peaceful settlement of the critical situation in Central America."

U.S. TO BUILD AIR FORCE BASE IN HONDURAS

LD061755 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev writes: Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova has officially confirmed that the United States is going to build a new and big Air Force base in the area of Puerto Castilla on the Atlantic coast of his country.

This admission by the head of the pro-American Honduran regime is further evidence of the continued escalation of Washington's military interference in the affairs of Central America. Honduran territory has long been converted by Washington into the chief staging area for acts of sabotage against Nicaragua. It accommodates bases of C.I.A.-funded counter-revolutionary Somozist gangs which are systematically making forays into Nicaraguan territory.

Under the cover of joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers codenamed Big Pine, which have continued for many months now, the Pentagon has been steadily increasing its presence in the zone adjoining the border with Nicaragua.

Since the start of the war games, a whole number of major American military facilities have been built in the frontier zone, including roads, airfields, and radar installations. They are being used by the Pentagon and the C.I.A. for waging undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution and organizing provocations by the Somozists and the Honduran military on the Nicaraguan border. Bandit bombing raids against targets in Nicaragua are being staged from Pentagon-built airfields. What is afoot in those areas in fact is an effort to build a permanent military infrastructure for anti-Nicaraguan intervention.

It should be pointed out that the planned buildings of the U.S. Air Force base in Puerto Castilla represents a serious threat to the security of not only Nicaragua but also other countries in the region. It is that area that hosts a military training center where instructors from special operations forces of the United States are training commandos for fighting liberation movements in Central American countries. It is from there that they will deal strikes at any of those countries.

Under the cover of claims about its commitment to peace Washington is continuing to exacerbate the situation in Central America and preparing a major military confrontation in the region.

GRENADA SITUATION, U.S. PLANS ANALYZED

LD062017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Tomorrow marks the 10th anniversary of the declaration of Grenada's independence. Here is a news commentary. Viktor Anikin is at the microphone:

Ten years of independence is not long, as I'm sure you'll agree. But over this period, quite a few trials have beset the Grenadan people. They have known all the disasters of a dictator's regime. For 5 years they breathed deeply the breath of freedom and then their freedom was shot to pieces and the gloom of the American regime of occupation descended on the island. By the will of Washington, which has crushed the independence and freedom of the Grenadan population under the military heel, it is planning to restore dictatorship to Grenada. It is with this aim that the very same Gairy, whom the revolutionary people of Grenada ousted 5 years ago from the seat in which he obediently carried out directives from Washington and London, has returned there. The way has been cleared for restoration of his regime.

After invading Grenada on 25 October last year, the U.S. Marines, on orders from the White House, launched a mass witch-hunt for Grenadian patriots. Hundreds of supporters of people's rule and activists of the New Jewel Movement Party were subjected to interrogation and cruel torture. The occupation authorities have banned political activity and disbanded trade union organizations. They have been quick to deal a blow to that which provoked the greatest hatred among U.S. ruling circles -- the socioeconomic achievements of Prime Minister Bishop's government. Agricultural cooperatives were liquidated, the progressive system of education and free medical care were abolished. Once again, Grenada's economy had capitalist ways imposed upon it. As a result, there has been a sharp reduction in agricultural production. During the 3 and 1/2 months of American rule, the number of unemployed has reached 30 percent of the entire workforce. The work of ministries and administrative organs has been paralyzed.

The occupiers' attempts at creating a semblance of legality are not meeting with success either. The temporary government they have knocked together seems to be a total failure, because all its work boils down to carrying out commands from Grenada's true master -- the American authorities. Now Washington is carrying on like a child with a new toy as regards the idea of a general election, which cannot be anything other than a farce in conditions of occupation, staged for prolonging a regime of terror and violence on Grenada. The White House's scheme is obvious -- Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov put his finger on it in his replies to PRAVDA when he said that the United States wants to use the force of arms to return hated dictators and U.S. henchmen.

CPSU OFFICIALS ATTEND CUBAN CULTURE DAYS

LD032336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Excerpt] Cuban republic culture days in the Soviet Union were festively inaugurated in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow today. The review of the achievements in the literature and art of the fraternal country is devoted to the 25th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Shauro, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, delegations of personalities of Cuban culture, and Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, were present at the festive opening of the celebration.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES CUBAN CULTURE DELEGATION

LD061621 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Minister of Culture, received a Cuban delegation today. It is participating in the days of culture of the Cuban Republic in the USSR dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. There was discussion on the further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Cuban cooperation.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE WITH LATIN AMERICA FORMED

LD061922 Moscow TASS in English 1729 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- The committee of solidarity with the Latin American peoples was formed in the Soviet Union. Opening its constituent meeting today, Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the All-Union General Council of Trade Unions, said:

"Solidarity with the peoples fighting against imperialism, against the forces of reaction and fascism, for national independence, sovereignty, freedom, democracy, and social progress has always been and remains the pivot of the international policy of our Communist Party and the Soviet state. This policy has the wholehearted support of all Soviet people, all public organizations of working people."

"The struggle of the national liberation movements of Latin American countries against reaction and imperialism has become especially keen now," he went on.

"U.S. continued provocations against Nicaragua, U.S. open interference in El Salvador and, finally, the recent American aggression against defenseless Grenada, an aggression which has shocked the entire world, are evidence that the threat to the sovereignty of the Latin American countries from the imperialist and reactionary forces has grown immensely," Aleksandr Subbotin stressed.

"In order to coordinate the mounting movement of the Soviet public in support of the struggle of the patriotic and democratic forces of that continent a number of public organizations have proposed the formation of a Soviet committee of solidarity with the Latin American peoples," he said.

The speakers at the founding meeting, representing the Young Communist League, the union of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries and other organizations, vigorously backed the proposal to set up this committee.

The meeting elected the committee, whose members include factory workers, farmers, members of the intelligentsia, trade unionists, and activists of youth organizations. The committee's presidium was also elected.

Prominent Soviet writer Aleksandr Chakovskiy, editor-in-chief of the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, was elected committee chairman.

BRIEFS

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR IN KIEV -- (Joacinto Suarez Sistino), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to the USSR, visited Kiev recently. He was received by Volodymyr Martynenko, Ukrainian foreign affairs minister. Kateryna Kolosova, Ukrainian deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, familiarized the visitor with the training of cadres for Nicaragua in Ukrainian educational establishments. The ambassador participated in the proceedings of a conference held by Nicaraguan students trained in 40 Soviet cities, as well as in the higher educational establishments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 2 Feb 84 AU]

CALL FOR IMPROVED CADRE SELECTION NOTED

PM061637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Right to Lead"]

[Text] The right to lead is a lofty, binding right. It is usually granted to those who possess the necessary qualities. Ideological maturity, a profound knowledge of their job, the ability to organize and educate people, moral purity -- that is far from a complete list of the demands the party makes on the present-day leader.

"The greatest significance is attached to the careful selection of cadres according to their practical and political qualities and to the education of real production organizers, enterprising, capable workers," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum. "The established attitude of good will toward them must be combined still more with high exactingness and a principled approach."

We have many remarkable leaders who justify every day the trust placed in them. For instance, the name of Hero of Socialist Labor Nazip Ziatdinovich Ziatdinov, director of the Gigant Sovkhoz, was mentioned on the platform of the Tatar Oblast party conference. In the last 5 years the farm he leads has obtained 40-50 quintals of grain per hectare. With the active participation of the director, who sets the tone in the collective, an atmosphere of harmonious, smooth-running labor and continuous creative quest has become established here.

Let us ask: How do such workers develop? To answer this question, it must be said first of all that the party committees have a great role in selecting suitable people and educating them further. Attention to this matter has been markedly stepped up recently. A number of crucial sectors where laggardness had occurred have been reinforced with well trained, competent workers. More leaders have begun to be appointed from among the workers and kolkhoz members. Cadre training is improving and concrete assistance to them is combined with stricter monitoring.

All the same, there are still many omissions, as has been said openly at oblast and kray party conferences. Take Tataria again. Last year 126 farms in the autonomous republic obtained less than 14 quintals of grain per hectare. A tremendous difference, one may say, compared with the Gigant and other frontrunners. How can this be explained? The opinion of the conference delegates was basically unanimous: The main reason is the low standard of leadership.

Yes, it is unsatisfactory leadership which not infrequently leads to the situation where many reserves remain unutilized, people work far less well than their potential permits, and the plant, kolkhoz, or construction site becomes a laggard. Cadre errors cost the cause dearly. For instance, in some oblasts nearly half the sovkhoz directors and kolkhoz chairmen have been replaced over a 3-year period. This is usually associated with serious flaws in production and in the moral state of the collectives.

In order to prevent this situation from arising, it is necessary to be more careful when selecting people for leadership work. There are many opportunities to thoroughly test and try out a person before entrusting him with a responsible post. It is important, for instance, to take into account the opinion of the collective where the comrade has worked hitherto.

People there know him especially well, and can make useful observations.

Of course, appointing someone is only the beginning of major work with cadres. This work everywhere needs a well considered, purposeful system to ensure effective party influence. Those committees which regularly hear reports from leaders at plenums and bureau sessions, analyze in depth the educational consequences of economic decisions, and seek to achieve unity of economic, organizational, and ideological work are acting correctly.

It is necessary to create the most favorable conditions possible for cadres to creatively execute their duties. They are called upon to do more work with people, not with papers. At the same time, the fondness for bureaucratic [bumazhnyy] methods of leadership still makes its presence felt. At the Tyumen Oblast party conference, N. Chalkov, first secretary of Zavodoukovskiy Raykom, said: "Compiling all kinds of reports requested by oblast organs takes up too much time for leaders and specialists. Last year the torrent of papers sent to the rayon by the obkom's industry, propaganda, and agitation sections doubled." People in the oblast are also fond of numerous, often futile conferences which take people away from their real work.

Party concern for cadres involves supporting their initiatives and any good action promptly, while not overlooking errors or -- still less -- incorrect conduct. PRAVDA readers, in their letters, pose keenly the question of the moral makeup of certain leaders. Any deviation from the norms of our life must receive a principled assessment. Liberalism and permissiveness are fraught with the danger of exacerbating shortcomings.

That is exactly what happened in Georgia's Signakhskiy Rayon. Violations of discipline and order which certain workers allowed themselves did not meet with the necessary rebuff from the raykom. The result? Violations became more and more frequent and took on an abusive nature. The culprits eventually got what they deserved. Raykom first secretary N. Buchukuri was dismissed and a number of other former leaders of the rayon were severely punished. In a word, all was as it should be. But matters need not have gone so far if the raykom had adopted an implacable stand from the outset.

While increasing exactingness toward cadres, it is necessary to step up the primary party organization's role in this respect. As yet by no means all of them exercise proper party control of the administration's activity. Some act too timidly, fail to concern themselves with urgent problems, and fail to react to negative phenomena when a leader is involved. And sometimes a party committee tries to protect a guilty worker from criticism. Can things be normal, for instance, in Krasnoyarsk Kray, when one in every three party penalties is imposed upon the heads of the primary party organizations?

A principled approach, high exactingness, enhanced personal responsibility, implacability toward shortcomings -- all these have become characteristic features of the state of our society today. It is the duty of every party committee and every primary party organization to bring work with cadres up to the level of the great new tasks.

AUCCTU MAKES ELECTION CALL TO ALL MEMBERS

LD061915 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 6 TASS -- The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) today called on all members of Soviet trade unions unanimously to cast their votes in the March 4 elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for the representatives of the bloc of Communists and non-party members.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state, the call says, persistently and consistently are pursuing the Leninist foreign policy and taking all measures to ensure the peaceful conditions of the life and work of Soviet people, to solve the main task of our time -- to uphold peace and prevent nuclear catastrophe.

Soviet trade unions, uniting more than 133 million members, ardently approve and fully support the home and foreign policy of the Communist Party. They wrathfully condemn the aggressive, militaristic policy of the present United States Administration and strive to strengthen unity of action with the working people of all countries in the struggle for peace, against imperialism, for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

The efforts of the party and the state to develop the economy, the call stresses, are ultimately subordinated to the task of raising the living standards of Soviet people. During the past five years the average monthly wage and salary went up by 14 per cent while the remuneration of the labour of collective farmers increased 26 per cent. State assistance to families with children has been substantially increased and constant concern is shown for war and labour veterans and pensioners. Millions of people move into new housing every year.

The USSR is a country of tuition-free education, free medical services and the world's lowest rent, the document stresses: Soviet people have at their disposal a ramified network of theatres, museums, concert halls, palaces of culture and clubs, libraries and cinemas. The trade union resorts and holiday centres alone cater annually to more than 70 million workers, collective farmers, office employees and members of their families.

CPSU ELECTION MESSAGE TO VOTERS SUMMARIZED

LD042125 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Viktor Levin commentary]

[Text] The party Central Committee message reminds us of the profound assessment of the present international situation that was given in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's statements and in his recent replies to PRAVDA's questions.

The situation at present is a complex one, and the complexity has been brought about by the policies of U.S. imperialism and its allies. The deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe creates a direct threat to the security of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community. It is an action that is extremely hostile to the cause of peace.

As is shown by the draft budget for fiscal 1985, Washington intends to continue its militarist course aimed at achieving military superiority. This is precisely why over $300 billion are being allocated to military preparations. The development of the Air Force and the Navy is being sharply stepped up, as well as the development of nuclear armaments.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state assess realistically the threat stemming from the militarist policy of the United States and its NATO partners. The CPSU Central Committee message notes that, in aspiring to world domination, the U.S. ruling circles have launched an unbridled arms race, have promoted state terrorism to the level of official policy and are attempting by force of arms to dictate their will upon sovereign states.

The U.S. Administration has been deliberately exacerbating relations with the Soviet Union and going in for the dirtiest kinds of provocations against the socialist countries, and has wrecked the talks on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe. At the same time -- and this is very important -- our party notes that, despite the complex military-political situation, it ought not to be overdramatized. This statement is a conclusion based on the realities and the factors that determine the positions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the international arena.

The CPSU Central Committee stresses that we possess sufficient strength and means to defend the interests of the USSR and its friends and allies. We derive confidence from the might of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and the joint power of the Warsaw Treaty states and from the fact that the struggle to consolidate peace and to avert a nuclear catastrophe is being waged by the Soviet Union in conjunction with the globe's peace-loving forces. The CPSU Central Committee message says authoritatively and weightily that, expressing the most profound aspirations of the Soviet people, the party and the government will do everything possible to remove the threat of war and to preserve peace for present and future generations.

SHORTCOMINGS IN CONSUMER SERVICES DISCLOSED

PM070912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

["Concern for the Purchaser: At the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A joint session of the commissions for consumer goods and trade of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin 3 February. There was a discussion of questions of the fulfillment by the USSR Ministry of Trade and by the USSR Central Council of Consumer Societies of the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on improving the trade services provided for the population and the observance of legislation concerning trade and also the work of the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, Paper and Wood Processing Industry of the USSR in fulfilling the state planned tasks and the recommendations of the standing commissions of the chambers on the production of consumer goods.

The reports and speeches by the deputies noted that the above named ministries, the USSR Central Council of Consumer Societies, the labor collectives of the industry, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the provisions and conclusions contained in Comrade Andropov's speeches on questions of the further improvement of the welfare of the Soviet people, are carrying out work to increase the production of consumer goods, broaden their range, raise their quality, improve the organization of trade and improve the services provided for the population. This work takes account of the recommendations from the standing commissions of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Over the 3-year period the retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade, including public catering, has increased more than 7 percent. The material and technical base of trade is being strengthened, and the network of stores, cafeterias, coffee shops, and snack bars is being expanded.

A number of enterprises under the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, Paper, and Wood Processing Industry are achieving high indicators in the output of consumer goods. They account for one-third of the sector's volume of production output, approximately 80 percent of this being items of furniture. Over the 3-year period, goods to the value of R800 million have been produced over and above the 5-year plan targets. The output of items bearing the state seal of quality and the index "N" mark is increasing.

At the same time the participants in the meeting pointed attention to a number of considerable shortcomings in the trade services provided for the population and in the work to produce consumer goods.

The USSR Ministry of Trade and the Tsentrosoyuz are not paying the proper attention to the formulation of plans for the output of goods, and progressive forms of services for the people are being introduced slowly. Serious shortcomings exist in the selection of cadres, and the funds allocated for the trade network's development are not being fully utilized.

The system of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp, Paper, and Wood Processing Industry is far from utilizing all the reserves and opportunities to increase the output of goods for the population. Many enterprises are in breach of contractual obligations regarding product deliveries. A number of other omissions were mentioned. The commissions adopted recommendations on the questions under discussion which were aimed at eliminating the shortcomings.

Taking part in the work of the commissions was Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; and leaders of several ministries and departments.

WAGE FUND ABUSES DISCOVERED IN UKRAINE

LD061853 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Sergey Zheleznyak commentary]

[Text] Fifteen million rubles -- that is the amount of overexpenditure from the wage fund of the enterprises and organizations of the republican union of consumer cooperatives discovered by the people's controllers of the Ukrainian SSR. There were different reasons for this, but the main one was the uneconomic -- I would go so far as to say indifferent -- attitude shown by the leaders of some enterprises to cooperative requirements. In some cases there was an excessive buildup in the administrative apparatus at the expense of the production side. In other cases, instead of organizing work in a better way they took an extra people. And in those organizations alone that were checked by the controllers, this excess staff amounted to 1,100 people.

More than a few cases were discovered in which excessively high wages were paid that were not deserved, or in which illegal bonuses were given -- that is to day bonuses achieved through doing a balancing act with the accounts -- where production did not reach the plan indicators but quite the opposite: The plan-indicators were cut down to the level of what had been achieved. However, when it came to capital overhaul there was no holding back the expenditure. Thus, 137,000 rubles were spent illegally, just on expense-paid trips and on paying for workers called in from different oblasts of the Ukraine when the building of the republican consumer cooperative union board was under repair.

You are right to ask what the state bank workers were doing when they were paying out these sums. Quite simply, they were tricked. In the accounts, for example, the sum of the wages paid was written for an inflated production volume. On some occasions the wages were paid out from retail trade profits, and afterwards resources obtained at the bank were put into it instead of the profit, thereby opening up scope for abuse.

(Kovalev), head of the financial directorate of the Ukrainian cooperative union, (Vergolyuk) director of the Ukrainian cooperative trade advertising department, and 10 other people have been removed from their posts for all the violations that were allowed to take place: 137 workers have been held responsible in material terms; and more than 100 have received reprimands. The republic's People's Control Committee has given (Tonchina, Verchev, and Vedchuk), deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian cooperative union, a stern warning that if such violations are repeated they, too, will be held strictly responsible.

RSFSR MINISTERS DISCUSS KALININ SHORTCOMINGS

PM061323 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] Questions of agricultural development were discussed today at a sitting of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium. The work of a number of administrative and agricultural bodies in Kalinin Oblast in conducting the wintering of livestock and spring sowing preparations was analyzed.

It was noted that although there were several positive advances on the oblast's farms in increasing stock-breeding productivity and sales of products from the fields and farms, these growth rates nevertheless remain low. In January, there were again certain drops in the purchases of stock-breeding products. Comprehensive measures have not yet been taken to create a guaranteed feed base; requisite attention is not being paid on kolkhozes and sovkhozes to create proper labor and leisure conditions for the farm workers. Housing construction rates are low. All this leads to a high staff turnover. Checks also showed a number of shortfalls in preparations for the forthcoming spring sowing.

The Council of Ministers Presidium called on the Kalinin Oblispolkom to eliminate the shortfalls in crop production and stock-breeding. Measures were outlined for providing assistance for the oblast's farms.

The meeting also discussed ways for further developing horticulture in the Russian Federation.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

VOROTNIKOV ATTENDS CONSUMER SERVICES MEETING

PM061134 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Consumer Services"]

[Text] A session of the expanded Collegium of the RSFSR Ministry of Consumer Services and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Local Industry and Municipal and Consumer Services Enterprise Workers Trade Union was held in Moscow 3 February.

Those taking part examined the question of the results of the fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development for 1983 and the tasks of the sector's enterprises and organizations in further improving consumer services to the population stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the assessments and conclusions set forth in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech.

The attention of consumer services ministry and department leaders was drawn to bottlenecks and shortcomings in the organization of consumer services for the population.

The resolution and the sector labor collectives' socialist pledges which were adopted provided for measures to built up the volumes of sales and expand the types of consumer services and to improve the quality of the fulfillment of orders and the standard of consumer services to the population.

The session was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.A. Tyutyunikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Domestic Services Department, took part in the work of the collegium and trade union Central Committee Presidium.

PAPER CRITICIZES 'LITHUANIAN RIGHTS' COMMITTEE

LD022035 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 2 Feb 84

["Committee To Defend Butchers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Vilnius February 2 TASS -- The public of Soviet Lithuania has been indignant at the news that the so-called "Committee To Defend the Rights of Lithuanians" was formed in the United States. The committee intends to take under protection Nazi criminals who reside in the United States, writes today the weekly newspaper GIMTASIS KRASHTAS ("Native Land"), which is issued in Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. The newspaper stresses that the above-mentioned "committee" acts in close contact with the so-called "Main Committee for the Liberation of Lithuania", which exists with the money of the CIA.

The new "committee" does not care at all about unemployed Lithuanians and their children, who reside in the United States and who have no shelter and no education. But it decided to protect fascist collaborationists, butchers of their people. The thought prompts itself that this "committee" was formed through the will of the CIA to counterbalance even such a timid organization as the special explorations section of the U.S. Department of Justice. The steps of that section to find separate war criminals are very much indecisive, the newspaper writes. But, such as they are, they gave rise to apprehensions of those who support the war criminals in the United States.

The newspaper recalls that the Nazi butcher Josas Kungis was acquitted in New Jersey. In the years of Nazi occupation he personally took part in mass killings of civilians of Lithuania. He has on his consicence the destruction of all the Jewish population of Kedainiai. Staff members of the above-mentioned special explorations section, who came to Lithuania, became convinced of that but that did not bring any results.

The Vilnius newspaper, printing a list of war criminals, with Kungis among them, whom the new committee decided to defend, ironically notes that they have nothing to fear, all right, in the United States. They might, the newspaper writes, be stripped of U.S. citizenship, and if they are proposed to move to another country, then certainly, not to that where they left their bloody traces.

SCIENTIST REVIEWS STATE OF FORESTRY INDUSTRY

LD041232 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1450 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Video interview with Aleksandr Sergeyevich Isayev, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Science, conducted by correspondent Rostislav Andreyev. Interview recorded in the Kremlin during the ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation -- 28-29 December]

[Excerpts] [Andreyev] Aleksandr Sergeyevich, the following paradoxical situation has come about: On the one hand our country is considered to be one of the greatest forestry powers of the world -- in fact, the greatest one. We are accustomed to thinking that our country has gigantic timber resources. On the other hand, the national economy has suffered a chronic shortage of timber materials for a number of years now.

[Isayev] This is something that can be explained. We are indeed a great timber power, and have gigantic timber resources. But the extent to which they are used and the way in which they are used is uneven. For a long time there was, I would say, a myth that our forests were inexhaustible, that we could treat them the same way as before for an indefinite period of time. But because of the development of productive forces and the sharp increase in the load on the forestry system, we are not encountering the situation where, what I would describe as the most noble forests, have already been basically exhausted. Twenty years ago we said that it was essential to relocate lumbering from the European USSR, where the area of afforestation is smaller, to Siberia. But now we have already started saying that lumbering must be relocated from areas of Siberia where there is little or much afforestation, so to speak, to the north or further up into the mountains. In other words, in regards to the degree to which forests in Siberia have been used, we are already approaching the situation which exists in the European USSR.

To back up what I am saying, I will talk about the situation which has now arisen in Krasnoyarsk Kray, where one twentieth...

[Andreyev interrupts] of all reserves...

[Isayev] ...of all our forest reserves are located. As it happens, we are focusing a great deal on exports. We procure export timber. And the entire structure, so to speak, of industrial timber production has been directed towards the use of large-dimension timber, the most valuable kind. But what is actually happening now? Half of the timber procurement enterprises were set up in the 1960's. Taking the presence of raw material resources as a basis, the period of their profitable operation is also 3-40 years. Therefore, all the industrial timber enterprises in Krasnoyarsk Kray are already nearing exhaustion. Some have exhausted their raw material base. I think that this is one of the examples of the fact that planning must clearly correspond with the existence of real resource potential. Why is that when the discussion is of coal or oil, say, or other natural resources, the approach taken toward the available reserves is quite a clearcut one, so to speak. As far as trees are concerned, it is considered that they grow, that they can reach maturity in a short time span. And then, timber felling can start. Unfortunately miracles of this kind do not occur on this earth.

[Andreyev] In your area, even in Krasnoyarsk Kray, I believe they now felling trees which are already up to 150 years old.

[Isayev] Yes. But understand this; to give you a vivid impression of how long it takes for trees to grow, one can cite the following example: We are now felling trees which began growing before the emancipation of the serfs. That is the time-scale, the historical scale, with which we foresters have to deal.

[Andreyev] What is especially frightening is the fact that the raw material base is being exhausted around such giants as the Bratsk Industrial Timber Complex. That is very noticeable.

[Izayev] I think that this is an example of irrational strategic planning, that such gigantic industrial timber complexes should be set up without ensuring that they have a real, long-term raw material base, a timber base, while an immense number of timber procurement workers were moved to the area.

[Andreyev] Quite right.

[Isayev] The coordination of actions between timber procurement workers and the pulp and paper industry was strange in various ways. This is a complex question. But it is now becoming more and more acute.

[Andreyev] For probably 15 years, two bodies were officially considered to be in charge of our forests: the State Committee for Forestry, and the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and the Wood Processing Industry.

[Isayev] And there are many others in charge too.

[Andreyev] After all, in our country, dozens -- even hundreds -- of organizations and departments run the forests.

[Isayev] Yes.

[Andreyev] What is your opinion of this? Would it not be advisable to amalgamate the management of all foresty affairs in one single body?

[Isayev] Well, you see, I consider that if we try to amalgamate now by a directive or some other method, we will not obtain a good result. But I consider that in the future -- the not-too-distant future, perhaps -- there will be certain unified structures, samples and examples of which can already be seen, whether it be in the system of [the State Committee for] Forestry or in the system of [the Ministry of] Timber Industry. We know of good examples where management is integrated. In other words, the felling and planting of timber and the utilization of all its gifts, so to speak, all its natural properties, are in the hands of one single sector. One can say that this is the case in the Ukraine, in Ivano-Frankovsk Oblast. One can also say the same of our Baltic republics and so on.

[Andreyev] A year ago I visited the Boguchany area not far from...

[Isayev] [interrupts] Yes...

[Andreyev] ...Krasnoyarsk, where the construction of the Boguchany GES is beginning. We traveled a very great deal through the area which is to be flooded. And, you know, one is simply shocked. A terrible picture is taking shape. I shall not mention a precise figure because there is not one. It varies; but several million cubic meters of timber will disappear underwater again. That was also the case with the construction of other hydroelectric power stations.

[Isayev] I can give you a precise figure. There are now 8 million cubic meters of timber in the area to be flooded by the reservoir for the Boguchany GES. Felling is proceeding extremely slowly. This is a problem which we have raised during the proceedings of the preparatory commissions of the Supreme Soviet and during the report of the Plan and Budget Commission. Incidentally, I read with pleasure today that our proposals for the speeding-up of timber felling in the zone where the Boguchany GES is being built, have been adopted by the Supreme Soviet and will obviously presented to the Council of Ministers. You see, there is this thing to be borne in mind. The problem of using timber during the construction of hydroelectric power stations is an extremely important one. We will soon be building the seventh hydroelectric power station in the Taiga Region. And this problem is just not being resolved. It is even difficult to name a figure, but tens of millions of hectares disappeared underwater when the Bratsk GES was built. Ok, we did not have the equipment or the experience then; in a way it could be excused. But then construction of the Ust-Ilim GES began. Timber was lost then. Then followed the Krasnoyarsk GES and the Sayan-Shushenskoye GES. Now the Boguchany GES is being built -- and this is at a time when there is, in general, a shortage of timber. They are resorting to all manner of measures, in an attempt to avoid extracting this timber.

[Andreyev] What's more, I want to stress that this timber is the best timber in our forests. This is the Angara Pine.

[Isayev] The Angara Pine is the pearl among the pine woods of the world.

[Andreyev] Yes.

[Isayev] Another good thing about it is that, although it grows slowly, it has wonderful qualities. Returning to this problem of building hydroelectric power stations, I consider that a completely different approach is needed here. We need the approach which was proposed, noted in the report by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. He said that departmental approaches were to be avoided in decision-making on such major ecological projects, concerned with the preservation of the environment. Such approaches are simply impossible. After all, how do we approach these things? In our country the cheapness of electricity is measured by the quantity of concrete and iron, so to speak, laid in the body of the dam. But we have learned to build dams quickly. The technology has been tried and tested; but timber is never obtained easily. The Sredne-Yeniseyskaya GES is to be built. In that area there are now 18 million cubic meters of timber. I think. The plans for the station are being prepared. But at the moment no thought is being given to the timber. But capacities for timber felling and processing need to be set up because these ought to be unified complexes. The creation of hydroelectric stations in Siberia, and in the Taiga zone, where large areas of forest are being flooded, ought to be combined, without fail, with the creation of industrial timber and timber processing complexes.

[Andreyev] In connection with the Boguchany GES, specialists argue that it is more economic to leave the timber under water than to extract it. It would now be more expensive to extract the timber, they allege. Do you agree with this point of view?

[Isayev] Well, you should understand that this is not economics. This is the economics of the present day. Yuriy Vladimirovich was quite right when he said that one must look to the future. In assessing natural resources, one must regard the question of nature conservation with a long-term perspective. We must think about our children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren and so on.

You see, when they now calculate that it will be R3 -- or R10 for that matter -- more expensive to feel and extract this timber, this is the wrong kind of accounting. This is not an ordinary feeling site from which this timber is being extracted. We are preparing the bed for the reservoir. We are preparing the water which will be drunk for a long time. We are creating a new ecological environment. Let us create it intelligently, correctly, properly. When we prepare the bed of the reservoir, it is necessary to remove the earth, because earth is soil. It is a resource. The timber has to be extracted. One has to prepare everything in such a way that it can be the bed of the "sea" of the future, and not just a flooded area, so to speak, as in the great flood.

From my point of view some of the most interesting work was the work on the temporary commission checking on the implementation of the forestry legislation. At the joint session of the nature conservation commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities I, as chairman of the commission, reported on the results of work. A number of very serious decisions were made, which have been incorporated in a decision of the USSR Council of Ministers via the Supreme Soviet Presidium. I think that one of the most important decisions is the fact from 1984 onwards we have improved the planning of the utilization of our timber feeling stocks. This means that plans for industrial timber enterprises must take account of the timber felling stocks which they have at their disposal, both in terms of structure and in terms of range. It is also important that a plan for deciduous timber has been introduced for the first time in our country. In other words, the timber industry has been ignoring deciduous timber, one has to say. Now there is a definite quota, a retrospective quota which has to be fulfilled.

TAJIK PARTY ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON CPSU PLENUM

GF011420 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 17 Jan 84 pp 1, 2

["Resolution of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held on 13 January 1984 on the results of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The plenum of the Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee noted that the Communists and all the republic's workers welcomed with great satisfaction and enthusiasm the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the 9th session of the 10th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which have new strong impetus to the honest activity of the masses and which are designed to extend the boundaries in the economic and social development of the country.

Consequently, the course for improving socialist economic business, promoting organization and strengthening discipline, efficiency and responsibility of cadres which is being pursued in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums is giving positive results. Growth rates of production output were accelerated, labor productivity increased, quality indicators improved a little bit, industrial and agricultural production increased, transport began to operate more steadily, and social tasks are being fulfilled persistently. People began to work with extreme desire and a better attitude.

The workers of Tajikistan, like all the Soviet people, wholly and fully adopt and support the activity of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for implementing consistent and purposeful international and foreign policy.

The republic's industry fulfilled the 1983 plan for the production of products ahead of schedule and the volume of production increased by 2.5 percent, including consumer goods: The quality of products improved by 5.4 percent. The plans for the procurement of grains, vegetables, potatoes, melons, fruits, grapes, cocoons, meat, milk, eggs, and wool were overfulfilled. The number and productivity of cattle increased.

The volume of capital investments increased and many production capacities, houses, schools, and other projects of social and cultural significance have been put into operation. All kinds of transportation, communications, trade and domestic services made further progress. The material well-being of the population improved.

However, some party committees, executive committees of the local deputies councils and ministries and departments are too slow in improving styles and methods of work, and cannot dismiss orating and issuing working papers. Moreover, they are implementing a great deal of abstract decisions, are not concentrating major efforts on work with people directly in sites, and are not making high demands on the cadres to fulfill their official functions. This does not favor the decisive strengthening of state, planning, production, and labor discipline and often leads to unfulfilled plans and pledges in many enterprises and organizations. There is a delay in the growth rates of the republic's industry and labor productivity; the contract pledges for delivery of products have not been fulfilled, and fund return is low. In a number of enterprises, production capacities are not satisfactorily used and shift coefficient is low. Attention to improving the quality of discharged products and to reduce their material and labor consuming nature is inadequate.

Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have not fulfilled the plans for selling to the state agricultural and livestock products. Last year, 72 kolkhozes and sovkhozes, 10 rayons, and Kurgan-Tyube Oblast in the republic as a whole did not fulfill the plan for the procurement of raw cotton, astrakhan, and geraniums. Serious shortcomings continue to occur in seed-farming and in crops alternation, and grapegrowing and horticulture are developing too slowly. Agricultural crop yield and cattle productivity are low in a considerable number of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and as in the past, the question of filling up industrial complexes and turning them into the rated capacity still remains unsolved. Well-founded scientific systems and progressive experience of advanced technology for cultivating agricultural crops and for controlling livestock production are being weakly introduced. As in the past, there is serious concern over the situation of work in capital construction. The construction ministries and departments, especially the construction ministry (Comrade Mikirtychev), the organization of Tajik hydro-energy construction into trusts (Comrade Niyazov), the agriculture ministry (Comrade Babayev), Dushanbe City Soviet Executive Committee (Comrade Shorakhmanov), the State Committee for Construction Affairs (Comrade Yakubov), and many project organizations, could not deduce the necessary findings from the directions of the CPSU Central Committee and the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on the necessity of decisively improving work in capital construction. The plans designed for the basic indicators have not been fulfilled. Effective measures are not being taken for fulfilling the labor productivity tasks, reducing prime cost, diminishing labor instability, preparing cadres with miscellaneous professions, and maximizing the use of production capacities in the construction industry and construction materials industry, and the quality of planning has not been improved.

Many reserves are not being utilized in transportation. One out of three enterprises does not cope with the freight plan. The fleet of motor vehicles and trailers is not effectively used. Wasted time is increasing between loading and unloading operations.

Coordination between the transportation and other sectors of the national economy is improving only weakly. Freight safety is not maintained during transportation. The quality of communication services is seriously lagging behind demand.

The plans for retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade, and the volume of domestic services are not being fulfilled. Municipal service enterprises and organizations are not working satisfactorily. The serious improvement required demands the attention of the public health organs, popular education, and science and culture establishments.

The plenum considers that the noted shortcomings are the result of the fact that some party, soviet, trade unions, and Komsomol organizations are slowly improving the styles and methods of their work in the spirit of the demands of the November 1982 and June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the directions and recommendations of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Tajikistan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum resolves:

1. To adopt wholly and fully the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the assessment and findings on the basic directions for further developing the national economy contained in the speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov. They consider this speech a major political document clearly reflecting the socioeconomic policy of the party and Soviet Government in the contemporary stage.

The plenum particularly notes that the solution of the urgent and perspective economic tasks deduced by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov should constitute the basic activity of all the party, soviet, trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations, economic leaders, and labor collectives and should become the major duty of every Communist. The secretariat; the Central Committee departments; and the obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms of the Tajikistan Communist Party should continuously and steadily improve the styles and methods of the organized political work for fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and increase the effectiveness of party control over the public and economic life. They and all leading cadres should confirm in their activity the creative scientific approach to the solution of the worthy questions and problems. The genuine Leninist work, party principles, self-criticism, and personal responsibility to lean on the experience of the masses should actively influence their mood and they should respond tactfully to the interests and needs of workers.

2. To adopt basically the drafts of the State Economic and Social Development Plan of the Tajik SSR for 1984 and the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1984. To instruct the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers to introduce the said drafts for the review of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

3. The obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Tajikistan Communist Party; the primary party organizations; the ministries and departments; the soviet, economic, trade unions, and Komsomol organs should widely spread the organizational and mass political work for mobilizing the republic's labor collectives and all workers for fulfilling and overfulfilling the planned tasks of 1984.

To achieve a steady increase in the effectiveness of production output and to direct the major forces for further improving the level of economic business, accelerating scientific and technical progress, and maximizing the use of the production potential and all the material, labor, and financial resources. To seek constantly and steadily additional reserves, to achieve ahead-of-schedule growth in labor productivity, to diminish prime cost, to improve the quality of products, to increase profits, and to follow up contract pledges firmly; to expand the work for increasing labor productivity by 1 percent ahead of the schedule and to reduce prime cost by 0.5 percent and to consider this as the first priority task of all the republic's party organizations.

4. The ministries and departments, leaders of the enterprises, construction units, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes should institute and implement concrete measures for consolidating the economic system. To reduce the loss of labor and raw materials expenses and to economize fuel and electrical energy by means of the system of the organizational, educational, and technical measures and by introducing progressive technology.

5. The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the construction ministries and departments should augment the responsibility of cadres of construction workers, consumers, project organizations, and supply organs for the fulfillment of the specified plans of capital construction by paying special attention to the reduction of the volume of the uncompleted construction works, concentration of forces and means at the starting projects, the timely exploitation of production capacities, houses, hospitals, children's preschool establishments, and other social, cultural and municipal projects; to create persistently stable collectives in the construction organizations and smooth functioning of the construction industry enterprises and construction materials industry enterprises.

6. The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms should concentrate the efforts of the workers in the agro-industrial complex on the verification of the Food Program, increase of the crop capacity and livestock productivity, and the further effective use of the means that are designed to develop agriculture. Effective measures for improving the organization of labor and rationally using the land, the machine fleet, and labor and material resources should be implemented.

7. The practical introduction of expanded measures that are directed at the systematic functioning of all kinds of transportation and communications, liquidation of the irrational transportation, demurrage and empty runs of transportation means, the complete safety of the freight, and the absolute improvement of the quality of services should be considered as the priority task of the workers in transportation and communication.

8. On the basis of further developing economy and achieving high technical and economic indicators, the party, soviet, economic, trade unions, and Komsomol organs are, therefore, required to continue implementing the social program of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. To increase production persistently, to expand renewed variety of products, to improve the quality of consumer goods and to consider more accurately and more effectively the demands of the population. To improve the coordination of the work of the industry and trade and to fully use the local resources and reserves for the absolute development of trade, goods for the population and domestic services.

To constantly improve the activity of the organs of public health, social security, education, science, and culture.

9. The State Planning Committee and the Tajik SSR ministries and departments should more reliably improve the system of planning and controlling economy.

The styles and methods of economic business should maintain balance of the plans by decisively eliminating disproportion in the internal branches of industry.

10. The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, the local people's councils of deputies, the primary party, trade unions and Komsomol organizations; the ministries and departments should take the necessary measures for instituting a standard order and organization in production and in all sectors of the economic and cultural construction to wage an uncompromising struggle against thriftlessness and spendthriftness and for strengthening the state, planning, production, and labor discipline and to actively introduce brigade forms of labor organization.

11. The obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and the mass information media should inform the republic workers of the deep meaning and significance of the decisions of the December 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the tasks and recommendations emerging from the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. They should mobilize the growing labor and political activity of the masses caused by the preparations for the elections of the USSR Supreme Soviet for exposing and using reserves, overcoming the shortcomings, and absolutely developing socialist emulation for fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1984 plans and the 5-year plan as a whole by every labor collective and by the republic in general and for adequately responding to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajikstan Communist Party.

The Eighth Plenum of the Tajikstan Communist Party Central Committee assures the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union that the Communists and all the workers of Tajikistan, who are firmly rallying around the Leninist party, will devote all their forces and knowledge to absolutely fulfill the planned tasks and socialist pledges and that they will contribute adequately to strengthening the economic and defense might of our great homeland.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET APPROVES 1984 BUDGET

GF311513 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 18 Jan 84 p 1

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic resolves the following:

Article 1: To approve the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 submitted by the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers, for revenue and expenditures totalling 1,554,059,000, which takes into account the amendments made by the Planning and Budget Commission; the Industry Commission; the Transport, Highway, and Communication Commission; the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Commission; the Agriculture Commission; the Land Reclamation and Water Resources Commission; the Housing, Municipal, and Domestic Services Commission; the Trade, Public Dining, and Consumer Services Commission; the Health, Social Security, Physical Culture, and Sports Commission; the Education, Science, and Culture Commission; the Maternity, Child Development, and the Work and Life of Women Commission; the Youth Affairs Commission; the Protection of Nature and the Rational Use of Natural Resources Commission; and the Energy Commission of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 2: To specify in the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 revenue from state and cooperative enterprises and organizations -- turnover tax, production capital charges, fixed payments, net profit surplus, contribution from profits, income tax and other revenue from the socialist economy -- totaling 1,421,367,000 rubles.

Article 3: To specify in the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 expenditure on financing the national economy -- the further development of heavy industry, the construction industry, light and food industry, agriculture, transport, housing and municipal services and other national economy sectors -- totaling 662,104,000 rubles.

Artical 4: To specify in the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 appropriations for the social and cultural measures -- the general educational schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized and higher educational establishments, scientific research institutions, libraries, clubs, theaters, the press, television, radio broadcasting and other educational and cultural facilities; for hospitals, creches, sanitoriums and other health and physical culture establishments, for pensions and benefits -- totalling 822,334,000 rubles, including a state social insurance budget totaling 124,000,000 rubles.

Article 5: To specify in the Tajik SSR State Budget for 1984 appropriations for the upkeep of organs of state power and administration totaling 27,436,000 rubles.

Article 6: To approve the republic budget of the Tajik SSR for 1984 for revenue and expenditure totaling 960,039,000 rubles, with a circulating cash that reaches the amount of 11,700,000 rubles on 1 January 1985.

Article 7: To specify local budgets of the Tajik SSR for 1984 for revenue and expenditure totaling 594,020,000 rubles, with circulating cash in these budgets totaling 13,500,000 rubles, including the oblasts, and the subordinate republic rayons and cities according to the following breakdown (in thousands rubles):

	Revenue and Expenditure	Circulating Cash
Kulyab Oblast	69,342	2,000
Kurgan-Tyube Oblast	96,270	2,800
Leninabad Oblast	176,691	3,800
Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast	32,889	850
Dushanbe City	120,323	1,350
Nurek City	5,514	110
Ordzhonikidzeabad City	4,179	110
Tursunzade City	14,917	430
Garm Rayon	7,319	220
Gissar Rayon	19,499	490
Dzhirgatal Rayon	4,032	110
Komsomolabad Rayon	4,829	120
Lenin Rayon	19,347	630
Ordzhonikidzeabad Rayon	12,210	320
Fayzabad Rayon	6,659	160

Article 8: To approve for 1984 contributions from all-union state taxes and revenue to the local budgets of the Tajik SSR as follows:

A. Percentages of contributions:

	From turnover tax revenue	From income tax revenue based on retail turnover organizations and consumption cooperatives	From production capital charges of the subordinate republic enterprises	From income tax of population
Kulyab Oblast	100	21.7	100	50
Kurgan-Tyube Oblast	60	9.5	100	50
Leninabad Oblast	13.6	-	100	50
Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Republic	100	31.1	100	100
Dushanbe City	13	-	86.4	30
Nurek City	100	-	-	100
Ordzhonikideabad City	63.2	-	100	15
Tursunzade City	100	8.4	100	50
Garm Rayon	100	19.5	100	100
Gissar Rayon	19.9	-	100	40
Dzhirgatal Rayon	100	21.3	-	100
Komsomolabad Rayon	100	32.2	-	100
Lenin Rayon	100	14.8	100	40
Ordzhonikidzeabd Rayon	100	21.8	100	100
Fayzabad Rayon	100	29.2	-	50

B. From the distributed state internal loans in the budgets of Kulyab, Kurgan-Tyube, and Leninabad Oblasts and Dushanbe City -- 20 percent.

C. In the budget of Nurek City from the additional income tax revenue of the republic budget bases on the retail trade turnover of the state trade organizations -- 5.7 percent.

D. Contribution from income tax from kolkhozes, agricultural tax, tax on bachelors and citizens with small families, revenue from forestry and (?money lottery) -- 100 percent.

Article 9: To instruct the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers to review the proposals and observations contained in the findings of the Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet on the State Budget of the Tajik SSR for 1984, as well as the proposals and observations made by the deputies at the sessions of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet, and adopt relevant resolutions on them.

[Signed] N. Zaripova, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 14 January 1984, Dushanbe City

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON 1983 PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM061118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Up the Steps of the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] The first month of the fourth year of the 5-year plan is drawing to a close. On the basis of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions, Soviet people are conducting an active search for reserves in order to work still more efficiently in the new year. Counterplans and pledges are being adopted everywhere. The chief points in them are to increase labor productivity approximately 1 percent over and above the plan and additionally reduce prime production costs by 0.5 percent. Describing the situation in our national economy, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out that people have begun working in a better mood, that the pace of economic growth has increased, and that qualitative indicators have improved somewhat. The most important thing now is not to lose the pace that has been built up and to develop positive processes more actively.

Our country has taken a big step into the new year, having successfully scaled one more height of the 5-year plan, as evidenced by the USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983, which was published yesterday. The national income used for consumption and accumulation increased 3.1 percent compared with 1982 -- an increase of R14.5 billion. Industrial production increased by R29 billion. Implementing the Food Program, rural workers achieved growth in the production of grain, sugar beets, potatoes, fiber-flax, and livestock products. The plan for purchases of livestock, poultry, and milk was fulfilled. The economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes strengthened, and there were more profitable farms. Other sectors of the national economy also developed dynamically.

In addition to the growing scale of production, efficiency indicators are also improving steadily. Labor productivity increased 3.5 percent in industry, 6 percent in social agricultural production, 3.1 percent in construction, and 3.9 percent in railroad transportation. Profits in the national economy increased 7.5 percent during the year. The labor of 3.5 million people was saved as a result of growth in social labor productivity. Raw materials, supplies, fuel, and energy worth approximately R2 billion were saved. All this made it possible to take a new step in enhancing the people's wellbeing. In particular, an additional 2 million well-appointed new apartments were constructed during the year, and more than 10 million people improved their housing conditions.

Our economic growth figures convincingly attest that the measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums for improving management, strengthening discipline, enhancing cadres' responsibility, and developing people's creative activity are having a beneficial effect on economic development rates.

This year we are faced with scaling new heights and, at the same time, making up for time lost during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan. This is why we must not close our eyes to shortcomings in economic work. Growth reserves exist in every sector. We must, above all, make fuller use of the country's production, scientific, and technical potential than at present. Equipment in a number of sectors and in many enterprises is working with a low shift coefficient. In order to improve it we must be bolder in adopting the experience of the best -- for example, the collective of the Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant, where obsolete jobs are being eliminated on the basis of retooling production, and cadres are being released to mind modern equipment.

The collectives of a number of Moscow enterprises recently advanced a new, interesting initiative. The working people of the Sergo Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool-Building Plant Association, the Stankoagregat Plant, and others began competition under the motto "Two-shift work for basic equipment." Broad support for this initiative will make it possible to substantially improve the shift coefficient of equipment, increase production, and reduce production prime costs.

The strengthening of contract discipline is another reserve whose use does not require big capital investments but has considerable effect. The production plan for the whole range of products must be the law for those involved in production and the distribution sphere [sfera obrashcheniya]. Thus, it is necessary to put a stop to the production of output that has not been ordered and to hold more strictly to account those specifically to blame for wrecking deliveries.

Recently many sectors have been more involved in the retooling of production and have been more persistent in introducing scientific and technical achievements, including these in the sphere of robot technology and flexible production systems. But here, too, the main tasks still lie ahead, since a number of plan targets for the development of science and technology and comprehensive programs were not fulfilled.

The rates of production development and improvement depened to a decisive degree on the efficient work of construction workers. However, they did not fulfill in full the plan for commissioning fixed capital and retooling and modernizing existing enterprises. And the dissipation of means and resources among many projects, including those outside the plan, remains the chief shortcoming. Thus, here too the decisive factor for success is the strengthening of plan discipline, the enhancement of leaders' personal responsibility for the timely commissioning of every project, and the fulfillment of production retooling targets.

We have many cares in the countryside now. We must complete the wintering of lievestock successfully. The spring battle for the harvest of the fourth year of the 5-year plan is not far off. It is necessary to complete the preparation of agricultural equipment for the spring sowing more quickly and to carry out other jobs on schedule and to a high standard.

While resolving current tasks, we also must not lose sight of the strategic problems of economic development. An experiment is now being conducted in a number of sectors to extend the rights of enterprises and increase their responsibility for work results. These sectors and enterprises must be helped more actively.

All our successes in economic building will depend on the mobilization of the masses, people's creative attitude to their entrusted task, and the development of socialist competition in every possible way. It is the task of every party organization to enhance exactingness toward cadres, to foster genuine organizers of production and enterprising and capable workers, and to assess them not on their words but their deeds. Organized, rhythmic work in all sectors of production and management is the chief condition for new achievements in developing the economy and for resolving the social tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan.